



# ARMY TIMES



National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

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Washington, D. C., December 14, 1940

Five Cents

## Secretary of War Announces New Guard Schedule

(See Page 14 for New Schedule)

The secretary of War, Henry Lewis Stimson, called the press to conference Thursday and announced the new, revised schedule for inducting National Guard units into the service. Stimson emphasized the use of the word, TENTATIVE, in connection with the new.

Critics of labor found scant comfort in the Secretary's explanation of delays. "Our records show," he said, "that no more than one per cent of the delays have been due to labor trouble."

Complimenting the Army for doing its housing job "very well," Stimson said that he had been through a similar period during 1917 and that he had not been surprised at delays occurring in construction. In fact, he said, considering that the Army had been forced to build cities in brief periods of time, even longer delays might have been expected. He cited as examples Beaumont, to house 70,000 men; Camp Jackson, 39,000; Ft. Lewis, 20,000; Ft. Dix, 10,000 and others.

Summing up delays, Stimson said (Continued on Page 14)

## A. C. Construction Now In Hands of Engineer Corps

The Corps of Engineers has been charged by the War Department with execution of work pertaining to construction at all Air Corps stations—Panama excepted—including those now in progress. This work formerly was handled by the Quartermaster Corps.

The additional duty for the Engineers was assigned under provisions of a recent act of Congress, approved Sept. 9, 1940, which gives the Secretary of War authority to allocate to the Corps of Engineers any of the construction works required to carry out the National Defense program.

Details pertaining to this transfer are being arranged between the Quartermaster and the Chief of Engineers. It is anticipated that the projects to be transferred first are those which have not yet been started, but within the next few weeks, all AC construction under way, both permanent and temporary, including AC technical construction, housing and utilities, will be transferred to the Corps of Engineers. Exceptions will be made with respect to relatively minor construction which is approaching completion. (Continued on Page 16)

## Veterans Administration Will Expand to Handle Increased Benefits

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Expansion of the Veterans' Administration to provide for the expanded Army was recast here by O. W. Price, assistant manager of the regional veterans office. Price said the new U. S. Army would have better care than any other in the world.

Not only will Uncle Sam's selected soldiers receive free hospitalization and other benefits, but they will get pensions for disability in line of duty, Price pointed out. He mentioned these items of aid: Domiciliary and hospital care of sick and disabled. Pensions for all permanently disabled.

Construction of new hospitals and additions to existing ones to care for those with chronic or permanent illness. Pensions for dependents of soldiers killed or who die in active service.

Life insurance policies up to \$10,000 at low-term rates, convertible into permanent insurance at expiration of service.

Government financial aid in payment of premiums on life policies taken prior to service.

Preference on Government jobs for service.

## Their Purpose to Save Life, Not Take It



THIS CREW of an Army "Flying Fortress" exchanged their purpose of taking life to one of saving it when they took off from Mitchel Field, N. Y., carrying the wife of Carlos Davila, former Chilean president, to her native country. She was advised by her doctors to return there to recover from a serious illness. It was the first time a woman passenger ever flew in a U. S. Army bomber. Left to right, front row: Sgt. Richard Olsen, Sgt. Richard Holmes, Cpl. Earl Venable, Pvt. George Pickett. Rear row: Maj. Hilbert M. Wittkop, commander of the plane, Capt. B. Walsh, Lt. S. Green, Lt. William Bohnaker.

—Army Times-Acme Photo

## 400 Millions More To Be Asked for Munitions-Arms

In order to assure an adequate supply of munitions and arms in the event this nation should be drawn into a war, defense officials propose to ask Congress to provide funds for many additional plants.

It has been indicated that possibly 400 million dollars will be asked for this purpose at the opening session of Congress. Approximately 800 millions already have been put out for munitions factories. The idea is to manufacture enough munitions and arms to supply a land force of four million men.

Defense officials believe that the new ordnance and expended aircraft manufacturing facilities already provided are sufficient to supply the needs of an Army of two million men, at least on a "combat training" basis.

Under the tentative expansion plans, the proposed new plants likely would remain idle much of the time, as in the case of Great Britain's "shadow factories" before the European war. One high-ranking official termed such an arrangement "cheap insurance" from the defense standpoint.

Work now is in full swing on most of the 84 plants or special facilities ordered by the War Department on recommendation of the National Defense Advisory Commission. However, a few sites have not yet been announced. But despite all the expansions now under way, the military construction and manufacturing program is below that of the World War peak here, when such expenditures totaled approximately two billion dollars. At present the outlay calls for about \$1,250,000,000.

## Volunteer Recruit Scores Genius Mark in Tests

Ft. McPHERSON—The 241st recruit inducted into the Army at this post—Frank S. Emith, a Birmingham, Ala., automobile man—rang the bell when they gave him the intelligence test. He scored 151 out of a possible 161, a "genius" feat.

Smith holds two college degrees, a BSC from Washington and Lee University, and an MBA from the Harvard School of Business Administration.

## Doughboys to Comprise More than One-Fourth Of Expanded Army

WASHINGTON—More than one-fourth of the new Army's personnel of around 1,400,000 men by next June will be comprised of infantrymen, a breakdown by the War Department disclosed this week.

When the expanded Army attains its full strength, the distribution among the various arms of the service, for each 1000 men, will be about as follows, the Department announced:

Infantry, 290; Field Artillery, 141; Coast Artillery, including anti-aircraft, 131; Air Corps, 128; Medical Department, 76; Quartermaster Corps, 69; Corps of Engineers, 61; Cavalry, 21 29; Signal Corps, 29; Armored Corps, 22; Ordnance Department, 18; Chemical Warfare Service, four, and Finance Department, two.

## Officer Personnel Fast Expanding With Reserves

Nearly 30,000 Reserve Officers are expected to be on extended active duty in the Defense Army by the end of this year and the War Department announced this week that it now appears it will be necessary to call approximately 20,000 additional Reserve Officers to extended active duty before June 30.

Although corps area and department commanders have been asked to give the reserves as much advance notice as possible, it was explained that the War Department finds it difficult to provide as much definite information along this line as it would like, because of the constantly changing situation.

Individual Reserve Officers were asked to keep in close touch with their area and unit commanders, who will supply them with as much information as is available in connection with specific call dates.

## Reserve Enlistments Ordered Suspended By War Dept.

Suspension of additional enlistments for the Enlisted Reserve Corps and reenlistments for the approximately 3,000 of its members was ordered Wednesday by the War Department.

Principal source of enlistments in the past has been from men completing the Blue course in CMTC Camps and those finishing most of the ROTC work for a commission. Such men were enlisted for a period of three years and were enrolled in extension course leading to commission in the Officers Reserve Corps.

Specialists in various fields, such as the Air Corps, also have been enlisted in the past in the Enlisted Reserve component of the Army. About 600 of the ERC are noncommissioned officers. While they remain members of the ERC, all are subject to a call to active duty at the discretion of the Corps Area commanders.

Members of the Enlisted Reserve immediately become subject to provisions of the Selective Service Training Act when they are discharged, and at such time they must appear before their respective local boards and register.

## Circuit Court Clerk Will Keep Job While in Army

SOMERSET, Ky.—Capt. R. O. Cook will not forfeit his position as circuit court clerk when he goes on active service with the Army in January. Last week he filed suit to prevent his office from being declared vacant when he reports for active duty.

The decision was made at a hearing by Special Judge T. C. Carroll. The case is the first of its kind to be heard in Kentucky courts. It will be taken to the Court of Appeals in order to secure a final ruling to govern future cases.

## Sgt.-Lt. To Duty

FT. CONSTITUTION, N. H.—Tech. Sgt. Lawrence Lesperance, 1st lieutenant in the CA Reserve, has been ordered to active duty in the Corps Area service command as Artillery Engineer at this station.

## Army Orders

Webb, Col. Walter B., St. Augustine, Fla., to duty.  
Reynolds, Lieut. Col. Oscar W., chaplain, Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Ft. Mason, Calif.  
Jones, Lieut. Col. Nathan A., chaplain, Ft. Mason, Calif., to Ft. Dix, N. J.  
Cleary, Lieut. Col. William D., Chaplain, Ft. Knox, Ky., to duty.  
Johnson, Maj. Allyn, Spokane, Wash., to active duty.  
Gillmore, Maj. Robert A., duty at Ft. Mason, Calif.  
Trechler, Lieut. Col. Albert J., Kentfield, Calif., to Ft. Scott, Calif.  
Hippenheuser, Warrant Officer Robert, Philippine Dept., to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Belford, Warrant Officer Lewis A., Panama Canal Dept., to Governors Island, N. Y.  
Ruth, Warrant Officer Beverly, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Houston, Tex.  
Mueller, Warrant Officer Carl, retired from active service.  
Lyon, Lieut. Col. Leon E., duty at Ft. Jay, N. Y.  
Clark, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Jr., Sarasota, Fla., to St. Petersburg, Fla.  
Connelly, Capt. John K., Chaplain, Ft. Williams, Me., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Donoghue, Lieut. Col. Walter J., Chaplain, Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Bean, Capt. James C., Chaplain, Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Chalker, Capt. John F., Chaplain, Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif.  
Mochimann, Capt. F. Herbert, Chaplain, Ft. Ord, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Tiedt, Capt. Elmer E., Chaplain, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Rosalier, War. Off. Benny, retired from active service.  
Ashburn, Lieut. Col. John C., to active duty, Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.  
Wiley, Col. Noble J., to active duty, Riverside, Calif.  
Bishop, Maj. Gen. Percy P., Omaha, Neb., to San Francisco, Calif.  
Edmonds, Maj. Henry W., Redwood City, Calif., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C.  
(Continued on Page 13)

## Patterson May Be Undersecretary Of War

Reports are current in the national capital that the Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, is to be elevated to the post of Under Secretary of War in the near future. The new post recently was created by Congress.

In his present capacity as assistant secretary, Patterson has been giving his attention principally to the defense program. He has had the heavy duties of letting contracts much of the time and it is expected that as Under Secretary of War he would continue to concentrate on the rearmament program. One purpose of establishing the new post was to spread some of the burdens that have devolved upon the office of assistant secretary.

A vast amount of routine and speech-making also have fallen to Patterson, who served as a major in the 306th Infantry during the World War. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action on Aug. 14, 1918. He was training as a private at Plattsburg in the business and professional men's camp last July at the time he was called to Washington to become Assistant Secretary.

## Parachutists Complete Special Training At Air Corps School

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Twenty-three enlisted men of the 501st Parachute Battalion have returned to their home station from Chanute Field where they studied a parachute riggers course. Those who brought back certificates of the Air Corps Technical School are:

Staff Sgts. John M. Haley, Benedict F. Jacquany, Lloyd McCullough, Lemuel T. Pitts; Technical Sgt. Grady A. Roberts; 1st Class Privates T. F. Adams, J. E. Borom, Leo C. Brown, Lloyd X. Burkhalter, Joseph E. Doucet, Mitchell Guilbeau, John M. Kitchens, Lester C. McLaney, John F. Pursley, Jr., Albert P. Robinson, Alsie L. Rutland, Robert Shepherd, Louis O. Skipper, Hugh A. Tracy, Steve Voile, Jr., John A. Ward, Thurman L. Weeks and Charles M. Wilson.

## Attache to Visit Capital

Leaving his post as Military Attache to England temporarily, Brig. Gen. Raymond E. Lee will visit Washington at an early date to confer with War Department officials expect that the Attache would return to London after his sojourn here.

## Aircraft Engineers To Be Trained for Army Air Corps

ARMY BASE, Boston—A new course in aircraft engineering of nine months duration and affording the prospect of a 2d lieutenant's commission will start in January at New York and Purdue universities.

In announcing the course this week, Lt. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, pointed out that certain qualifications would be prerequisite for entrance and that the first stage of training would extend over a twelve-week period, at the two universities.

The first stage of instruction will be followed by an airplane mechanics course at the Army Air Corps Technical School. Upon completing the courses and receiving their commissions, graduates will be assigned to tactical units of the Army Air Corps as squadron engineering officers.

Applicants must be either college graduates with degrees in engineering or seniors in an engineering college. They must be unmarried citizens of the United States between the ages of 20 and 27.

Applicants must meet the standards prescribed for appointment in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army, however. During the training period, both at the universities and at the Army school, accepted candidates will have the same status and pay as Flying Cadets who are being trained as pilots. That means they will receive \$75 a month in addition to food, clothing, shelter and medical and dental care. Upon being commissioned as engineering specialists they will go on active duty with pay at \$205.50 a month.

## 2nd Armored Division on March;



FOUR HUNDRED tanks in two columns converged on a Florida town in the 2nd Armored Division's first big-scale maneuver. They were accompanied by a horde of planes.

—Signal Corps Photo

## 400 Tanks In First Maneuver Involving 500 Mile Thrust

The U. S. Army's most powerful striking force was on the move this week as the 2nd Armored Division left Fort Benning, Ga., on a 500-mile tank march to Panama City, Fla. Brig. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. commanded the formidable unit of 400 tanks, accompanied by observation and bombardment squadrons.

About 450 officers and 6500 men will constitute the force converging in columns on Panama City. It is the first time the division has operated as a welded unit off the Fort Benning reservation.

Purpose of the maneuver is to train the division in march discipline, control, communications and security. Daily marches will be short to allow time for details of training en route.

The Alabama column, headed by division headquarters and including 3500 officers and men in 250 tanks and combat cars, will proceed through Columbus, Ga., and Phenix City, Ala. Cities on the line of march are Eufala, Abbeville, Dothan and Panama City.

The Georgia column will roll through Cusseta, Cuthbert, Blakeley and Bainbridge. First city in Florida en route is Quincy.

Utilizing all available time for training purposes, the 15th Bombardment Squadron will represent a hostile air force and attack the columns to test the antiaircraft fire of the tanks. The 16th Observation Squadron will act as the eyes of the armored division, operating 50 to 100 miles ahead of its path.

Both columns of tanks will be radio-controlled, proceeding to different phase lines upon orders from division HQ.

All personnel were expected to be in Panama City this weekend. They will be permitted to take advantage of the recreational facilities offered by the city. Many will probably go fishing in the waters of the Mexican Gulf.

About 50,000 gallons of gasoline will be consumed by the iron monsters on the march. Food will be transported by vehicles, shipped by railroad and secured locally by contract.

## Plane Production Is Speeded by Test System

WRIGHT FIELD, Dayton, O.—Lays of combat crews are pushing new warplanes through accelerated service tests as fast as the new types come off the production lines.

This was announced Wednesday by Wright Field officials as they closed that the Bell P-39B, B-17C and Douglas A-20A are flown day and night on tests of full military loads.

Accelerated service tests are devised to give each new type or of fighting airplanes the equivalent wear and tear of months of service in approximately one of intensive flying, during which crafts are flown almost constantly.

Minor "bugs," which could be found after months of use under normal conditions, are covered in record time by the method. In 150 hours of flight, latent defects can be found and rectified while the airplane is in the early stages of production.

Under the speed-up program, accelerated service tests are carried at Patterson Field, Fairfield, O., to its proximity to Wright and its Air Corps engineers and factory representatives. The actual testing is performed by combat squadrons from tactical units throughout the United States.

Any defect becomes the subject of an immediate conference between the crews and ground engineers. While this group analyzes the flight reports, a service crew pares the airplane for the next crew. Factory representatives relay reports to the manufacturer.

## Arms Plans Frozen for Production; Experimental Stages Passed In All Phases but Aircraft

Designs on most war items have been "frozen" or standardized, the War Department has announced, so that the Army's main problem now is letting contracts and pushing production.

The new heavy tank weighing between 50 and 60 tons is in the "pre-pilot stage." Preliminary working models have been built and a complete model will soon be ready for testing in the field.

Old and proven types will make up the bulk of the artillery, though improved carriages are being built to improve mobility and range of the older tubes. An example is the French 75's new carriage, which increases the gun's range by about two miles.

The U. S. has developed two new guns since the last war and orders for their manufacture have been placed. One is the 90-mm antiaircraft gun, the other is the 105-mm howitzer. According to Army officials, the long stage of trial and error which causes so much delay in ordinary times is already past, so far as the ground armament is concerned.

Planes and plane engines, however, are a different matter. Designs never will be completely frozen, for experience and scientific research are continually suggesting improvements. In some quarters the belief is voiced that aviation experts interrupt

production to change unimportant details.

There are about 25 separate steps by which a new piece of armament is made part of the nation's defense program. Usually, the demand for a new piece of equipment originates with the arm using it. The request goes to the Ordnance Corps' technical staff for study, then to the General Staff for authorization. The Ordnance Department designs and builds a model. The project undergoes tests and when it is ready for acceptance it is passed upon by the Secretary of War. Defects are eliminated, quantities estimated and the Army is ready to order.

This stage has been passed for most armaments today because the Army has been experimenting since the last war, though lacking funds to order in quantity.

## Several Army Units Of Regulars Get New Stations

Concentration of a number of Regular Army units at Ft. Devens, Mass., and transfer of several other units to widely-separated new permanent stations was ordered this week by the War Department.

More than half of the Regular troops transferred will be stationed at Ft. Devens. These include:

Maintenance Plat. & Hqs. Co., 1st QM Btn; Hqs. & Hqs. Bat., 1st Div. Art.; and 5th FA Btn., all from Madison Barracks, N. Y.; 7th FA Btn., (less band), 32d & 33d FA

## Long Yuletide Leave Uncle Sam's Gift To Defenders

A trip home, all wrapped up in an 11-day furlough—good from Saturday noon, Dec. 21, until reveille the morning of Jan. 2—will be the Army's Christmas gift to soldiers.

The railroads will add their measure with a 1-cent-a-mile fare for all men in uniform on leave between all points in the nation. This fare will apply to men traveling at their own expenses.

As a further accommodation to the new soldiers, the number of enlisted men allowed to go on furlough from any command has been increased to 15 per cent of the command strength. This percentage is understood to apply to ordinary furloughs granted from time to time.

## Gen. Gerow Named War Plans Chief

The War Department has chosen as Chief of the General Staff's War Plans Division one of the Army's newest general officers, Brig. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow long considered an expert in strategy. He will succeed Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, assigned to command the 7th Corps Area with headquarters at Omaha.

At his new post, General Gerow will serve in a position formerly occupied by Gen. George C. Marshall. Both men were graduated from VMI, often referred to as the "West Point of the South."

General Gerow was promoted temporarily to brigadier general this fall. He entered the Army in 1911 and during his military career has served in China, the Philippines, Mexico and in France during the World War. He is 52 years old.

Btn., all from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; 16th Inf. (less Co. A and band) and Co. A (less 2d Plat., 1st QM Btn.), both from Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Co. A, 16th Inf., and Co. E, 18th Inf., both from Ft. Dix, N. J.; 1st Eng. Btn., Ft. Dupont, Del.; Hqs. & Hqs. Co. (less Maintenance Plat.) and 2d Plat., Co. A, 1st QM Btn.; Hqs. & Hqs. Co. and MP Co., 1st Div., and 18th Inf. (less 2d & 3d Btn.), all from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 2d & 3d Bns., 18th Inf. (less Co. 3), from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 1st Sig. Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., and 26th Inf. (less 2d Btn.), from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Regular units transferred to other permanent stations include:

To Ft. Riley, Kan.—10th Cav. (less 2d Sqdn., and Machine Gun Trp.), from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Machine Gun Trps. & 2d Sqdn. (less Trp. F), 10th Cav., from West Point, N. Y., and Trp. F, 10th Cav., from Ft. Myer, Va.

## Patterson Says Short Enlistments Held Army Back In Early Years

BOSTON, Mass.—Not until the Civil War did the Army of the United States begin to learn how to adjust its enlistment system, the Hon. B. Patterson, Asst. Secretary of War, told the Harvard Alumni Association in an address here over the week-end.

Recalling that not until the Civil War was the "short-term enlistment" idea dropped, Patterson pointed out that since then the three-year enlistment has proved effective.

The system of short-term enlistments persisted during the American Revolution, the speaker said, citing that Washington severely criticized the plan and the tendency to rely upon militia forces for defense. He said the Continental Army "partly by ignorance, committed every folly in the calendar" and that the system was "even worse in 1812."

"We made progress in the Civil War," Patterson went on. "The short term notion was dropped. Save for temporary lapses into reliance upon nine-months regiments, the principle was that a soldier enlisted for three years."

The War Department official credited Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, for the new system. At a time when the Secretary of War was overwhelmed with the job of equipping and training 75,000 militiamen that had been called out for 90 days, the work of raising the new Army was turned over to Chase, who accepted the recommendation of two officers for a three-year term of enlistment.

"The Draft Act of 1863 was our first effective effort for universal service," the speaker declared. "The law had plenty of blemishes \* \* \* but with all its flaws it did put men into the Army at a time when volunteering had dried up."

Patterson said that by 1917, the mistakes of the past had been recognized, "thanks largely to Maj. Gen. Emory Upton's book, 'The

Military Policy of the United States. This study had lain in manuscript for 20 years and had almost been forgotten. Enlistments were for duration. Universal service was sorted to at once not after two of disaster, and there was no of substitutes."

Although the task of equipping and training our Army of 1917 was more complex than ever before, Patterson concluded, "the Army believes it is better off today, due to careful planning and prompt placement of production orders. \* \* \* have many factors in our favor. stock-piles of raw materials ample. Our productive facilities greater than those of any combination of hostile powers. inventive genius is unsurpassed."

"The achievement requires that we go about it as men who realize the gravity of the threat posed by the dictators and who make the resolution to go the limit to it. \* \* \* Let it not be said 'Too little and too late'."

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## New Army's Tools Fast

All defense roads in the U. S. lead to an armored, mobile, fast land force that strikes like a dagger, mows like a scythe. It is what the Germans have named the "Panzer" division, and just how it will be developed in America is best told in the War Department's official language:

"The armored force is the assembly under a single head of all mechanized troops in the United States Army, and combines the infantry tanks with the mechanized cavalry. In modern warfare it is the heavy cavalry of a motorized and mechanized army.

"The form of action of the armored divisions is offensive and aggressive. It sustains surprise by the speed and drive of its tactical movement. It uses its mobility to choose the most favorable directions of attack to reach vital enemy rear areas.

"Its defense is elastic and mobile and characterized by the counter-attack. It does not seek to attack the strong place of the enemy. It places its strength in the weakest place in order to break through and penetrate the rear areas of the enemy.

"Once into these rear areas it fans out to cut communications and supply, and then, by dual development, drive the enemy up into the holding force of the infantry. In this maneuver the enemy has no alternative to save him from destruction.

"The only course left to him is to retreat, yet, in so doing he leaves his flanks unprotected and subsequently his forces vulnerable to destruction."

Photos by Acme, U. S. Army Signal Corps

## Armored Force Is Soothing Syrup For Nervous Americans; It Will Be Best in the World in '42

Packing the punch of Joe Louis and having the durability of Glenn Cunningham, the new U. S. Army expects to mature some time in 1942. As early as next Spring the two armored divisions now training at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Benning, Ga., will be strong enough to demonstrate what the whole Army will be like in the future. And the experts say it's going to be the best in the world.

Just what the Armored Corps is today is something to soothe that jittery feeling most Americans have when they read the war news. The basic theory of its war use is the provision of a tremendous striking force capable of reaching an enemy weak point at high speed, breaking through, and by fanning out in the rear to create confusion and disrupt communication and supply.

The Armored Force is the wedge which opens a hole for ground troops to come through. Such a force must be able to fight its way through, continue as a self-sustained unit and, if necessary, fight back to the main force. It is the armored knight of ancient warfare, brought up to date.

The armament of the Armored Division is estimated has double the fire-power of the old World War division of 28,000 men. Yet the modern division has only 488 officers and 9043 men. It can take that firepower to a given point seven to ten times faster than the old unit could.

### Hard to Stop

Fire-power comes from some 460 .50-cal. machine guns, 113 .50-cal. machine guns, 26 37-mm antitank guns, 21 60-mm mortars, eight 75-mm guns, 24 75-mm howitzers, 16 4-mm mortars, 24 105-mm howitzers, 287 light tanks, 110 medium tanks, 294 scout cars, 28 passenger cars, 408 motorcycles, 201 motor tricycles, and about 1008 trucks, aside from vehicles for the medical troops. These figures may vary slightly from time to time, as experiments develop the need for changes. Breaking the figures down—the light tank is an 11 1/2 ton vehicle carrying a crew of four. It has a cruising radius of 100 miles and is equipped with four guns—three machine guns and a 37-mm weapon. Multiply that by 287 light tanks for each division and visualize what stopping it means. The latest model medium tank weighs 20 tons and carries a crew of five. Its cruising radius is 130 miles, its maximum speed 30 m. p. h., and its armament steps up to three .50-cal. machine guns. The scout car weighs 8000 pounds and has a cruising radius of 325 miles. It carries one .50-cal. and two .30-cal. machine guns. In effect, it is a highly mobile machine gun nest.

**MEDIUM TANK** has a Radius of 130 Miles, with a Normal Speed of 30 Miles Per Hour.

There is quarter-inch armor plate around the Army's armored car. It mounts a .50 and .30 caliber machine gun and one of the crew carries a Thompson submachine gun.

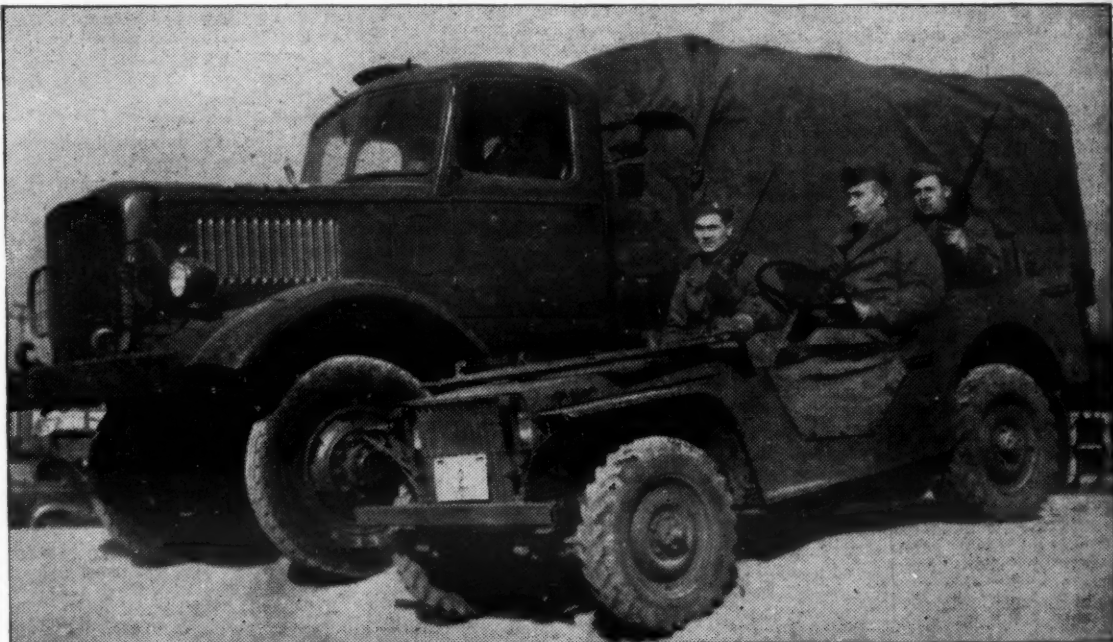
### Midget Car is Deadly

There's the mortar carrier, with a crew of four men protected by a machine gun, the command car, the motorcycles and tricycles, the hundreds of trucks, and finally the vicious little "phantom car"—the Army's newest and smallest "tank."

Three thousand of these midgets are being built. The car carries three men with machine guns, and will travel over anything at speeds up to 60 m. p. h. It is about seven feet long.

The present set-up of our Armored Force places headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky. There great schools have been established, with hundreds of enlisted men and officers undergoing specialized training. In the Spring,

probably, the 1st Armored Division will be expanded into two divisions, using graduates of the schools and



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men selected from other units. The 2nd Armored Division at Fort Benning is going through the same expansion. The infantry tank school at Fort Meade, Md., is training experts in mechanization for later use in the armored force.

The ability of the armored divisions to communicate with each other through a radio network extending down to individual tanks, their ability to exist for several days on food carried with them, and their tremendous mobility makes the armored force units a sort of soothing syrup for nervous Americans.

### Chanute Fliers Knock Off 605 Hours in November

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Chanute airplanes were aloft 605 hours last month, and traveled approximately 105,000 miles, the November flight report of Maj. O. L. Rogers, operations officer, showed.

There are 41 officers at the field, all of whom are required to fly a minimum of 180 hours a year. This includes 30 hours of instrument flying, 30 hours of night flying and 45 hours cross-country.

### BOOKS for Army Men

#### READING REFERENCE RECREATION

Bridgman's Basic Songs for Male Voices,

A Cappella Edition - \$1.56 Accompanied Edition - \$3.00

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Webster's Students Dictionary

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## Army Times

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## Communities Forward!

The news this week is full of little stories about helpful cooperation offered by communities to the soldiers within their neighborhoods. It looks as if the President's "good neighbor" policy has been adopted for domestic use by hundreds of organizations in cities and towns, at least insofar as Uncle's Army is concerned.

Perhaps General Marshall's appeal to the civilian world to do something about their citizen-soldiers had a great deal to do with this week's magnificent response, but we prefer to believe that it was a spontaneous outpouring of American helpfulness and good will.

There are two main directions which the help has taken. One is illustrated by the large number of dances which have been given by cities and towns near the big cantonments, by activities fostered by American Legion posts for their younger brothers and sons in the camps, by the YMCA, Rotary, Kiwanis, Women's clubs, the Salvation Army etc. In the main these fine social activities are to provide a normal social outlet for soldiers, a move which is far more effective than any steel clad regulations, in keeping the soldier out of undesirable places.

Together with the camp and cantonment recreational activities, these should suffice to meet the evils long ago associated with "single men in barracks."

The second main direction of cooperation is equally important. It is illustrated by the voluntary offer of instruction to Army cooks and bakers by a civilian chef. He has given generously of his time to help the kitchen specialists acquire skill which will be translated into stomach comfort for soldiers.

There are many such cases recorded in the week's reports. They all point to something new in the Army, a tapping of the instructional resources of the community for the benefit of Army efficiency. It seems safe to predict that when the present vast training program gets rolling in good earnest, officers will be studying carefully the nearby communities with a view of supplementing Army instruction with such civilian instruction as is applicable and practical.

Aside from the immediate benefit to the Army of both these forms of cooperation, there will be a remote but highly important benefit. As the soldiers thus come to know and to participate in civilian life near camp, the civilians will correspondingly come to know and appreciate the men who will do the community's fighting, if war comes. The soldiers, who are to return to civilian life will have the transitions from civil life to military and from military back to civil blurred and made easier.

Perhaps after the emergency is gone, the result of this mingling of Army and community will continue in effect and a long step forward will be taken toward having a democratic Army wherein citizen and soldier are interchangeable.

In the meantime, through such activities, thousands of citizens who want very much to do something to safeguard their country, are finding a splendid outlet. And soldiers hope there will be more such patriotic gestures.

## Let There Be Morale

A brilliant soldier once said, "Increasing the volume of regulations hampers the good officers without helping the bad ones." Regulations do pretty well in the matter of specific things like buying sacks of potatoes and building a certain type of cantonment, but usually fall down when they try to deal with an intangible like morale.

You can't bring morale into a company by signing an order to the effect that beginning Saturday at 8 AM, there will be morale in the company. Neither can you sit down, however eloquent and lucid you may be, and write out a detailed set of specifications on how morale is to be

## Other NEWS OF THE ARMY Years

**December 8**  
1874:—At Muchague Valley, Texas, Lt. Lewis Warrington, 4th U. S. Cavalry, routed five armed Indians in combat.

**1874:—**Detachments of the 4th Cavalry engaged Staked Plains Indians, driving them back toward the reservation.

**December 9**  
1814:—The British fleet appeared off the mouth of the Mississippi and began preparations to attack New Orleans.

**1864:—**Sherman's troops reached Savannah, Georgia.

**December 10**  
1898:—United States and Spain sign peace treaty in Paris

**1898:—**Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands ceded to the United States.

**December 11**  
1775:—American forces under Montgomery and Arnold attacked British outposts at Quebec, preparatory to launching an assault.

**December 12**  
1812:—Legislation increased pay of soldiers in an effort to stimulate enlistments. A sergeant major was increased to \$12.00 and a private to \$8.00 per month.

**1828:—**Pvt. Thomas Powell, Co. D, 6th Infantry, was punished by lashing. So severely was the cat applied that Powell was disabled for duty for a period of nine days. The

regimental commander was court-martialed. This incident did much toward the abolition of lashing as a form of punishment in the Army.

**December 13**  
1862:—The Battle of Fredericksburg, one of the major operations of the Civil War.

**1862:—**At Fredericksburg, Lt. John G. B. Adams, Co. I, 19th Mass. Infantry was awarded a Medal of Honor for his gallantry. The lieutenant seized colors in each hand and advanced on the enemy's works, inspiring his men by his courage.

**1776:—**General Charles Lee, in disobedience to General Washington's orders, moved his headquarters to a tavern, some three miles from his command. Colonel Harcourt, with 30 British Dragoons, surprised and captured the American general.

**December 14**  
1830:—Four companies of the 3d Infantry left Jefferson Barracks for duty in the southeast corner of what is now Oklahoma.

**1799:—**George Washington died.

**1877:—**At Simon Valley, Arizona, Sgt. James Brogan, Co. G, 4th U. S. Cavalry, while alone, encountered two renegade Indians. In the fight which followed, the sergeant wounded both, and when his horse was shot from under him, Brogan pursued the hostiles on foot until it was no longer possible to overtake them.

## THE SCATTERED ARMY

I wonder where the Army is,  
The one I used to know—  
The guy that found a gal of his  
In ev'ry town we'd go;  
The chap that swapped his Army  
clothes

To get a dozen eggs,  
An' that lengthy, dumb-bell feller with  
The arbiterry legs!

I wonder where the mule is at  
That Jimmy kep' in trim  
By groomin' with his campaign hat,  
An' what's become of him?

An' where's "the top" and Slippery  
Sam

An' all the fellers now,  
The one that stole the colonel's jam  
An' him that cooked the chow?

An' where is Shorty Jones, today,  
That sung them lovin' chants  
About the gal so far away  
When we was there in France?  
Oh, there is scraps of uniforms  
Still scattered on the street,  
But I never see a buddie's face  
In any that I meet.

I s'pose that Ikey Ipstein's got  
Each feller's last address.  
He'd send 'em to me, like as not,  
If I should ask, I guess;  
But Ikey was the chap that lent  
Some bokoo francs or so,  
An' most of us can't write to him  
'Thout payin' what we owe.

—John Palmer Cumming,  
in "Rhymes of the Red  
Chevron Men."

## Culinary Artist Teaches Army Cooks

PHILADELPHIA—In white smock and high chef's hat, William Sprinzling, chef-steward of the Germantown Cricket Club, verified persisting reports this week that an army still marches on its stomach.

"That's why I'm here," were his exact words.

"Here" was the Dobbins Vocational School where cooks of the 108th National Guard Field Artillery were learning little lessons in cookery for use when they go to Indiantown Gap in February.

Among the lessons was the preparation of French fried potatoes, cabbage and noodles. French fries have to be cut all of a thickness, or else they don't get well-done at the same time. And if a finger gets sliced in the cutting, the remarks that are made are (40 horrible words deleted by censor).

Sprinzling, a former cook in the German army, outlined what the men will learn during their six-week course.

"They won't learn how to make my shrimp surprise or filet mignon

## Nurses Are Transferred

Ft. McPHERSON, Ga. — Chief Nurse Mary Gavin has been transferred from the Post Hospital here to the duty with the IV Corps Area Hqs. in Atlanta. She will be relieved by Nurse Willie Harris, transferred from Letterman Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. Both women are veterans of 23 years service.

## Our Answer to That!



—Halladay in Providence (R. I.) Journal

## Second Guesser

BY TONY MARC

Private Harmony's face was the color of a boardinghouse bedsheet when he came into the office. We got up and gave him a chair.

"What's the matter?" we asked. "Won't they let you re-enlist?"

"The Army has just bought some skeletons," said Private Harmony soberly.

"Uh—we don't believe we caught the name," we said.

"Skeletons."

"Man-skeletons?"

"Man-skeletons."

There was a short silence.

"The circumstance is slightly irregular," we said. "How much worth?"

"Five thousand, seven hundred fifty dollars' worth," said Private Harmony slowly and distinctly.

"That is a lot of skeletons," we said. "Or is it?"

"I've been thinking about it all day," he murmured. "There is a great philosophical lesson to be learned here, if I can recover my wits."

"Perhaps it's best not to think about it," we said soothingly. "Why don't you curl up somewhere with a good clean book?"

"There it was on the Contracts Awarded List," he said. "Mosquito Bars, it said, then Wash Cloths, Pillowcases, Ski Wax. And then Skel-

etons."

Private Harmony began to

up then. Pretty soon he stop-

talking about skeletons and ev-

thing else.

## Brig. Gen. Seaman Heads Carabaos

Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, who served with distinction in three wars, is the new Grand Paramount Carabao—national commander—of the Military Order of the Carabao. He was elected this week at the annual meeting in the Army and Navy Club.

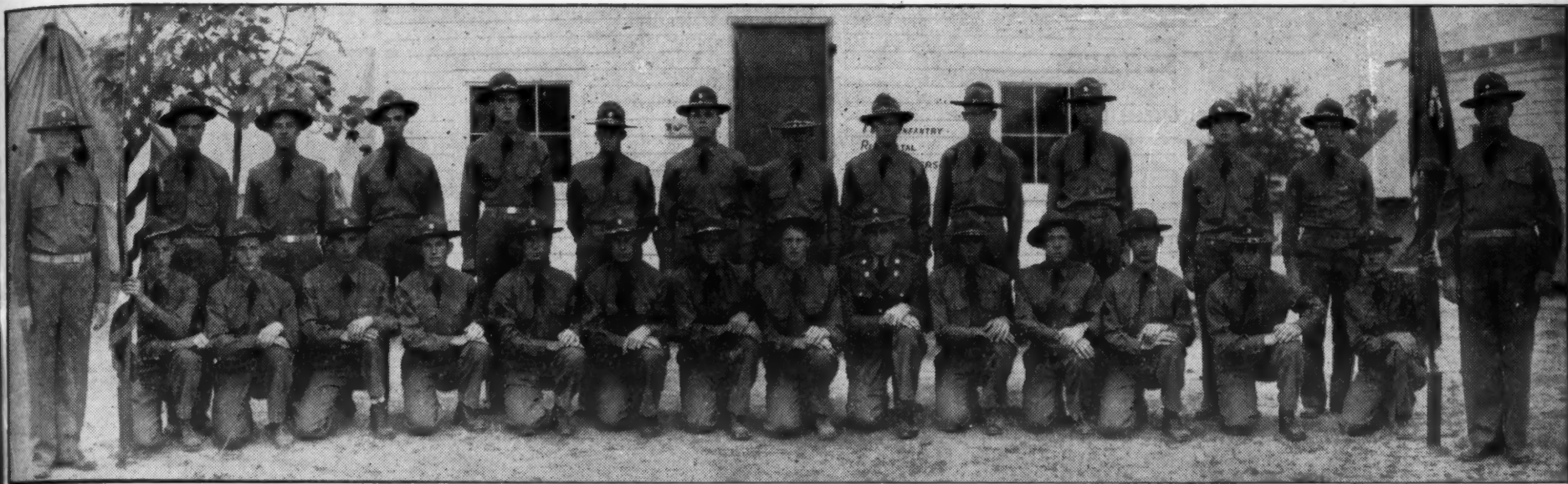
After electing officers, the members present set Feb. 8 for the annual dinner, which they call a "low," at the Willard Hotel in Washington.

General John J. Pershing, one of the founders of the order, was named to head Los Consejeros en Bow (field counselors). Among the Carabaos chosen were Sir Willmott Leveson, correspondent for the London Times, and Frederick Simpich, asst. editor of the National Geographic Magazine. Simpich served as war correspondent in the early days in the Philippines.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, is the only living honorarary Carabao. The order was founded in Manila in November, 1900, by members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The name is derived from the beast of burden in the Philippine Islands. The animal drew the USFA (United States Forces in Asia) during the Philippine Insurrection.

Gen. Seaman served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the World War. He holds the Distinguished Service Medal.

# All These Men Are Sets of Brothers--And Members of Co. 'L', 120th Infantry



CAPT. ERNEST D. MCGUGAN, standing at left, is the only man in this picture not related to another in the line-up. They are all members of Co. 'L', 120th Infantry from Parkton, N. C., now stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., with the 30th Division. There are 12 sets of brothers here, but not a twin in the bunch. The company has only 124 men and the brothers comprise 27 of them. Since Parkton's total population is only 439, the company's population of 124 comprises one-fourth of it, and the 27 brothers--well, take it away, Ripley!

Front row, left to right, kneeling unless otherwise specified: Captain McGugan (standing), Pvt. Andrew J. Phillips, Pvt. Frank Phillips and Sgt. Willard Phillips; Corp. Angus S. McDiarmid, Sgt. Neill A. McDiarmid and Staff Sgt. John D. McDiarmid; Pvt. Roland Jackson and Pvt. Walter Jackson; Pfc. Robert L. Pittman, Pvt. Daniel M. Pittman and Pfc. James A. Pittman; Sgt. Billie F. Chason and Pvt. Frederick C. Chason; Corp. Archie G. Ray and First Sgt. James C. Ray.

Second row, standing, left to right: Pvt. Walter Edwards and Corp. Theodore Edwards; Pfc. Carl Brigman and Pvt. Stanley Brigman; Pvt. Ernest Jackson and Pvt. A. E. Jackson (no relation, however--not even cousins--to the Jackson brothers in the first row); Pvt. John David Owens and Pvt. Fred White; Sgt. S. P. Hall and Pvt. W. P. Hall.

Photo by Sallows

## Army's Only Company of Indian Troops Train as Infantrymen at Fort Sill; 21 Tribes Are Represented

FORT SILL, Okla.--Descendants of the fierce tribesmen who once ruled the Western plains and fought bitterly against the white men, are now training in khaki as infantrymen at Fort Sill. It is the only individual company of Indian troops in the U. S. Army.

The company consists of about 125 Redmen who represent 21 different tribes. Some of them are the descendants of the Apaches who followed Geronimo. The Indians comprise a unit of the 180th Infantry of the

45th Division, National Guards, from Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Officers at Fort Sill say they know of no other company composed entirely of Indian enlisted personnel.

The Indian soldiers look fit for any army. They are one of the "show" companies at Fort Sill. They are better drilled than most infantry outfits. They're impassive in expression and they go about the business of soldiering in a serious, conscientious manner.

This Indian company is equipped with the Army's new semi-automatic rifle--the Garand. They know how to operate it expertly. Their officers are white National Guardsmen.

Representing so many different tribes, the Indians have the physical characteristics of each. The majority of them are inclined to stockiness and they look strong and healthy.

These Indians may play an important part where swift and secret movements and camouflaging are necessary. A World War veteran now with the Indian Bureau in Washington relates a true incident which shows how Indians could be used to advantage in communication between distant outfits.

In 1917 one of the western divisions which had a great many Indians in it was being continuously hampered in the training trenches by Germans who tapped telephone lines. The result was interference in many carefully planned raids.

Then one of the officers got a bright idea. Why not use some of the Indians as communications men? It worked beautifully. They sent messages from point to point in their native tongue. The Germans listened in and were mystified. It was one "military code" they couldn't find in the books. After that, interference with raiding plans stopped abruptly.

The Indians at Fort Sill go for sports like any other American and they excel in boxing. A number of them are Golden Glove winners and AAU champs. The Chillico Indian School fighters who represented the 180th Infantry won conspicuous honors in boxing matches.

### New Chaplain at Chanute

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.--Lt. Col. E. L. Banham, fourth ranging chaplain in the United States Army, has been transferred to Chanute Field from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as the new senior post chaplain.

The new chaplain assumed his duties Thursday. There are five other chaplains assigned to Chanute Field, Home of the Air Corps Technical School. Colonel Branham entered the chaplain's corps during the World War. He has served in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

Curtiss and other leaders of the industry began to receive calls from all over the world for aircraft long before this new war.

It's a far cry from Kitty-Hawk to the Battle of Britain but the United States is right on top of the plane business today as back when the Wright brothers first began to give skippers a "spell of the air."

## Air Corps Has Gone Far Since 1917

By LEON DURST

WASHINGTON — One of the "epic" phases of the present defense program is the importance attached to the air arm of our military service, and a comparison between the Air Corps' approach to aviation developments today and the situation that existed during the World War.

True, the Army and Navy and all auxiliaries of the nation's armed forces are keeping on top of modern developments with all the zeal and efficiency to be expected of Americans in a time of emergency, but the advancements being made by the Air Forces are astoundingly spectacular. Back in 1917, our military, including the Air Service, then a branch of the Signal Corps, had lagged far behind the belligerents of Europe. America had been first to demonstrate to the world the practicability of flight by man in a heavier-than-air machine. Yet this nation, upon entering the war, found England, France and Germany ahead in the technique of building battleplanes. Of course the exigencies of actual warfare had accelerated this progress abroad, but nevertheless we were behind when called upon to attack and defend ourselves against the enemy, both on the ground and in the air. While the French and British air arms were engaging the German "air circuses" after airplanes came into use for purposes other than observation and reconnaissance, our own military leaders had barely begun to consider the development of warplanes. We clung tenaciously to peace-time ideas in aviation as in everything else.

### We Enter The War

Came our entry into the war, in the spring of 1917. We lacked means for training our soldiers of the field and air, let alone provide them with the protection of up-to-date warplanes. Our Army nucleus was sound and efficient but it was very small. Then came the necessity for the French and British to send officers fresh from the battlefields of the Western Front to assist in our defense program. We hadn't taken time to devise up-to-the-minute warplanes as we are doing today, so when in 1917 the Aircraft Production Board called for U. S. designs for battleplanes, our Army and civilian technical experts responded quickly. It appeared to these experts that the practical thing to do was to incorporate in one ship the best features of all the leading warplanes of the day. Here is what happened:

Out came the De Haviland-4, first American-made battleplane produced during the World War. This ship was designed, however, by Geoffrey

It had been used successfully by the British in the early days of the war. Its American version adopted top features of other planes. The De Haviland-4 was a two-seater, with machine guns aft and fore. It was a long-range fighter that could be used for reconnaissance and bombing, carrying five light bombs under each side of the biplanes. The first one of these ships, built by the Dayton Wright Company, was used as a sort of flying laboratory. It now rests on display in the Aircraft Building of the Smithsonian Institute.

The De Haviland-4 was the main service ship of the Army air branch for five years after the World War and was used also by the Postal Service. The model was retired in 1932. Its crude radio equipment was wind-driven by the propeller blast, and in those early days of aviation, radio airdials were trailed from planes by a reel.

### Best All-Purpose Ship

Another early Army plane was the Vought VE-7H, designed by Le Pere for the purpose of utilizing the features of the American Liberty engine. Gen. James Fechet, former Chief of the Air Service, said this plane was the best all-purpose ship of the period between 1917 and 1918. It scored two altitude records in 1918, the highest being 34,509 1/2 feet.

Not getting into the war soon enough to throw their maximum technical genius into aerial leadership, the Americans couldn't be stopped once started. They continued to evolve aviation improvements and new planes of every description. They shot at altitude records and won; they aimed at speed records and hit; our planes cavorted and sputtered in all sorts of stunting when there were no ordinary records left to garner. Came the period of cross-country flying, nonstop flights, air-fueling and other endurance flights, and even hops around the world. Our fliers did all of these things to perfection and the Army and Navy pilots kept right in the van.

### Speed Is Demanded

With all the progress more speed was the demand; in 1924, Jimmie Doolittle, Frank Schilt and Cy Bettis settled that issue for a time by their accomplishments in the little Army racer, the Curtiss R3-C2. In the previous year, six Army pilots, commanded by the then Lt. Lowell H. Smith, decided the Army Air Service should put a world-flight scalp on its belt. It did, although two of the four Douglas biplanes failed to get all the way around the world.

And so the development ran--when the demand was for speed, the aircraft manufacturers came across. When fliers needed ships of all-metal construction, or a better engine, flash!

Action! Came the first transcontinental types of plane, such as the Boeing 40 and the Boeing 95; the Curtiss Falcon 0-1, observer; Boeing P-12, a fast fighter; Boeing P-26, a pursuit monoplane with air-cooled Pratt & Whitney "Wasp" engine and all-metal body that started a world trend; the Pitcairn airmailers; Curtiss "Puddle Jumper" for night flying but used mainly in servicing the airway beacons of the nation, and all the others.

## Spare Horses for Cadets



A SUPPLY SERGEANT checks his stockroom at Randolph Field, Tex. A plentiful crop of spare motors must be kept on hand at all times, for engine changes come with great frequency. More than 200,000 hours were flown here in the past year.

Army Air Corps Photo.

Today, what with the mass production of giant "flying fortresses" and clippers, there seems to be no ceiling on plane manufacturing. Young men are joining the air services by the thousands all over this nation, even while it is at peace with the world, and they have their minds

the last great war and today, while new craft of the latest designs, such as the Spitfires, Messerschmitts and many others are winning new laurels for their pilots abroad, America is not waiting for other countries to set all the paces in aircraft manufacture. The Douglases, the Boeings, Wrights



## M.P.'s Guard \$14,000,000 Air Center

LEFT—Maj. L. A. Dayton, head of Chanute Field's M. P. detachment, checks over orders for the day.

BELOW — Sgt. Paul M. Cox, desk sergeant, issues a shotgun to Pvt. Charles T. Smith, who is on duty. Pvt. John Cuneo, left, has just drawn his gun.

Army Air Corps Photo



## Permanent M.P. Force at Chanute Takes Over All Guard Duties In Community of 15,000

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—From the hill country of Kentucky and Tennessee, where the gun is still an implement of livelihood, and from the halls of Notre Dame university, come the soldiers who guard this \$14,000,000 Air Corps training center.

It is their responsibility to police a community of 15,000 people, including 11,000 soldiers of the Air Corps technical school and 4000 construction workers and civilian employees.

Contrary to the situation at most Army posts, where various units alternate in providing guard details, the M. P. detachment does all the work here.

The force is headed by Maj. L. A. Dayton, provost marshal, who studied police work as a hobby, at first. He studied so hard that professional recognition came in the form of membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Major Dayton is assisted by Capt. John Langley and 2nd Lt. D. F. Langendorfer.

The provost marshal's office is divided into six functional sections—administrative, security force, military police force, traffic force and nursery force. The last named has nothing to do with the care of children, but with the care of trees and shrubs on the reservation.

### Can Shoot Off Buttons

All the clerical work is handled by the administrative section, which also issues auto and dog licenses. The traffic force regulates the movement of 2000 cars daily over the post's 15 miles of roadway.

Activities of the security force are confined to the station. Patrols pound beats day and night, watch for fires and fire hazards, do sentry guard and guard the payroll. Military police may be sent outside the gates to guard military property or supervise the activities of military personnel.

### Talkies Effective in Bayonet Demonstrations

A picture may be worth ten thousand words, but when it comes to showing the modern soldier how to handle the bayonet and machine gun, talkies have the old Chinese proverb set back some notches. The Infantry, Engineers and special units of the 30th Division at Ft. Jackson right now are getting the benefit of instruction in how to puncture an enemy with a bayonet from experts who perform before them on the screen.

In the big tent theatre at the post, 30-minute talkies with verbal explanations are reeled off. Three films are now being exhibited to the 30th. Troops to whom the films are being shown all have been undergoing similar training in the field. The "actors" are Army specialists in different types of combat work.

## Army Looks Into the Rookie's Mind

WASHINGTON—Four hundred of the country's leading scientists are measuring the strength of the Army's brainwaves in an attempt to fit the right personality into the right job.

"We want only the solid stuff," says Dr. Adolph Meyer of Johns Hopkins university, who formulated the tests now given Selectees and regular Army personnel. "We hope only men of such quality will pass through the sieve we have designed."

"It is the intention," said an officer in the Surgeon General's office, "to choose men with the same care as that shown by private employers. This new army," he said, "would be a clean-cut, cohesive, had-hitting outfit with sound men in it, both mentally and physically."

Exact nature of the psychiatric tests is not being made public because the surprise element is important for its success. But, backed up by 22 years of progress since the World War, psychiatrists say the tests will be thorough to a degree never before approached.

Consideration of the Selectee's civilian record will be an important part of the examination. Experts will want to know what kind of a boy he was in school, at home, and the exact nature of his youthful "scrapes." If the young man has ever been in a reform school, that fact will be subject to close scrutiny.

### City Men Less Nervous

Statistics on nervous disabilities resulting from the last war, compiled by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, are expected to help the examiners in judging the fitness of nervous and psychopathic cases entering the Army.

Figures show that men accustomed to the noises and distractions of city life suffered less when in or near the front lines. On the other hand, boys from the farming districts, nearly all of them fine mental and physical specimens, suffered more because they were accustomed to quiet, individualistic lives.

General Hines said the ideal soldier is one who has lived an active, alert civilian life in which he has been compelled to use his mind and body continuously.

But when the Selectee has run the gauntlet of the doctors and psychia-

trists, he is by no means finished with tests. After he is in the Army his officers will want to know his general background and what duties he can perform. The first hurdle will be the general intelligence test, for which the most minute rules have been drawn up.

This test is aimed not so much at discovering mental quickness as it is at disclosing mental power. It will not attempt to determine honesty, leadership, work experience or education.

The Army advisory committee in charge of these examinations is composed of psychologists of wide experience in personnel selection. For purposes of Army grading they have

divided intelligence into five categories:

Grade 1. Very superior intelligence. This grade is earned by about seven men in 100. They are very likely to be of high grade officer type.

Grade 2. Superior intelligence usually attained by 24 men in 100. This category furnishes a good number of officers and a large amount of non-coms.

Grade 3. Average intelligence. This group contains about 38 percent of all men in the middle range of ability.

Grade 4. Inferior intelligence. This grade includes about 24 percent of men just below the middle group.

Grade 5. Very inferior intelligence. About seven men out of every hundred will be of this grade.

When the soldier is finished with these tests, he will be examined for his work aptitude. Divided into two parts—one to measure mechanical ability and the other to measure clerical ability. These tests will be made within actual organizations of the Army and not at reception centers.

It is expected that by the first of the year, both the conscripted and the regular army will have been classified. Cards for officers are being made. This does not mean that there will be any changes in officer assignments on the basis of the cards. But it does mean that the War Department is at work organizing an Army which will be as efficient as the machines it uses.

When Mass. Guard Moves In Insects Leave Camp But Not Without a Fight

CAMP HULEN, Tex.—The Guardsmen from Massachusetts who last week completed two months of training at this station far down on the Texas Gulf Coast must be plenty wild and wooly. When they moved into camp, all forms of insect life, including scorpions and centipedes, moved out.

At the start these men, members of the 68th Coast Artillery (AA), were outright brutal in dispatching the multilegged insects. Every time a yell went up, a posse of antiaircraft experts answered the call. Large quantities of insect spray were issued and soon the artillery had the insects, including mosquitoes, smashed.

The boys at Camp Hulen are doing well, and like their station very much. They chuckled over reports in a Boston newspaper that their former Massachusetts camp had been flooded out and the soldiers forced to sleep in trucks.

The rookies are snapping into it fast and all hands have settled down to regular soldiering. They haven't been able to do much about the affection of the warm water jelly fish down here, but are looking forward to the prospect of being able to swim in the Gulf while the folks back home are fighting blizzards.

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divided intelligence into five categories:

Grade 1. Very superior intelligence. This grade is earned by about seven men in 100. They are very likely to be of high grade officer type.

Grade 2. Superior intelligence usually attained by 24 men in 100. This category furnishes a good number of officers and a large amount of non-coms.

Grade 3. Average intelligence. This group contains about 38 percent of all men in the middle range of ability.

Grade 4. Inferior intelligence. This grade includes about 24 percent of men just below the middle group.

Grade 5. Very inferior intelligence. About seven men out of every hundred will be of this grade.

When the soldier is finished with these tests, he will be examined for his work aptitude. Divided into two parts—one to measure mechanical ability and the other to measure clerical ability. These tests will be made within actual organizations of the Army and not at reception centers.

It is expected that by the first of the year, both the conscripted and the regular army will have been classified. Cards for officers are being made. This does not mean that there will be any changes in officer assignments on the basis of the cards. But it does mean that the War Department is at work organizing an Army which will be as efficient as the machines it uses.

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## Soldiers' Dance at Fort McClellan Draws Many Southern Society Girls

FORT MCELLEN, Ala.—Scores of local belles, including debutantes from Alabama's society families, were among the guests who attended a dance held by the 105th Field Artillery at the post gymnasium. The event was enthusiastically called the brightest of the Fort McClellan social season.

The dance was arranged by Lt. Col. Tristram Tupper, welfare officer, and sponsored by the social and business leaders of nearby cities. Three hundred men of the 105th who made the best rating at the weekly inspection received invitations.

Among the girls attending were kin of the Byrds of Virginia and a Tyler. A society leader from Birmingham came over with a bus load of girls whom she had invited.

One reason for the dance's success was the assistance of a committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, who cooperated in putting the affair over the top.

A 14-piece orchestra led by Sgt. Ned Nishan furnished the music. Some of the soldiers were skeptical of the sergeant's ability as a dance band director. They knew he was hot stuff in putting over a snappy march, but could he make a waltz dreamy? To reassure them that he could, he gave a demonstration before the girls arrived. Nishan has been with several major dance orchestras and knows his stuff.

Cutting-in was permitted and every soldier was supposed to quit the floor after every dance to give his buddies a chance. Some, however, refused to give in. They got told.

The grand march was led by Lt. Col. Charles E. Keegan, who did the honors in introducing the soldiers to the girls by name. In the march Keegan was paired with Miss Sybil Green, the fort's official hostess. James Andrews, commander of the 105th Field Artillery, could not be induced to leave a seat in the balcony to lead the march.

The 105th say they will call it a repeat.

## Half Million Dollars Earmarked to Build McChord Quarters

McCHORD FIELD, Wash.—More than half a million dollars have been earmarked by the War Department for a new building program here, was announced at the Army air base south of Tacoma, this week.

The sum will be used to construct temporary buildings, including enlisted men's barracks, officers' quarters, three administration buildings, an infirmary, post exchange, theater, four bomb-sight stations, buildings and a Link training building.

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# Wright Field Is Army Test Laboratory For Every War Machine That Flies

WRIGHT FIELD, O.—It takes a lot of advance planning, designing, and then testing, to keep the Army on top of its air program in this dizzy age of warplane development. But Wright Field engineers and technical experts in all lines of aerial development are hot on this very job with one prime objective in view—that of keeping pace with what other countries are doing in aviation, and in working out plans designed to put America in the fore in this phase of military defense.

In the 13 years of its existence, Wright Field, the great Air Corps experimental and testing center, has watched a steady procession of ever faster and stronger aircraft roll across its domain, but never have the laboratories and testing departments experienced anything like the activities now under way here.

The 3500 officers and enlisted personnel, together with the civilian experts, fully realize the extent of their responsibilities in the nation's air armament program. Most Americans know of the test and development work on new airplanes and equipment carried on at this field; fewer know that here are prepared recommendations for contracts calling for the purchase of large orders of aircraft and aerial equipment, and that these purchases—once approved in Washington—are followed up to final delivery under supervision of the Materiel Division, which centers here.

Even after planes and equipment have been delivered, their major servicing is conducted by seven materiel division depots. Two other such depots now are being constructed at strategic points.

The \$25,000,000 physical plant which the Air Corps now has here is in the midst of an expansion that will provide government experimental facilities quailed nowhere else in the world. The most interesting experimental building is the huge 400-mile-an-hour wind tunnel, now nearing completion. A giant 40,000 H. P. electric motor, the largest wound rotor induction-type machine ever designed, and two giant fans 40 feet in diameter, each with 16 blades, will drive air through the tunnel. The tunnel is 790 feet long and is built of sheet and structural steel. The power equipment alone cost around one million dollars.

Model airplanes with wing spreads up to 15 feet can be tested in the huge chamber, also full-sized propellers, engine nacelles and other like parts, giving the engineers far more accurate data than was possible with smaller models at slower air speeds.

Wright Field occupies a tract of 746 acres and this will soon be extended with an addition of 500 acres, already under option. Everywhere on the field there is building activity. Huge new engine test stands, and additions to various laboratories and office buildings are being erected, while others have just been completed.

The field's famed Army Aeronautical Museum has stored its vast collections of historic relics—at least temporarily—and has been converted into an office building.

Slashing pursuit ships like the deadly Curtiss P-40, the Bell Airacobra P-39, and the Lockheed twin-engine P-38, and the Republic P-41 all won their spurs in gruelling tests at Wright Field before they were selected as the mainstays of the Air Corps' pursuit squadrons. Here, too, were tested the famed four-engine flying fortresses built by Boeing, and soon will emerge the Consolidated XB-24, newest of the four-engine bombers to be ordered in quantity.

It won't be long until Wright Field is shadowed by that new superbomber, the Douglas B-19, a 210-foot winged sky giant that was designed with fuel capacity sufficient to carry a bomb load from New York to Europe and return, nonstop.

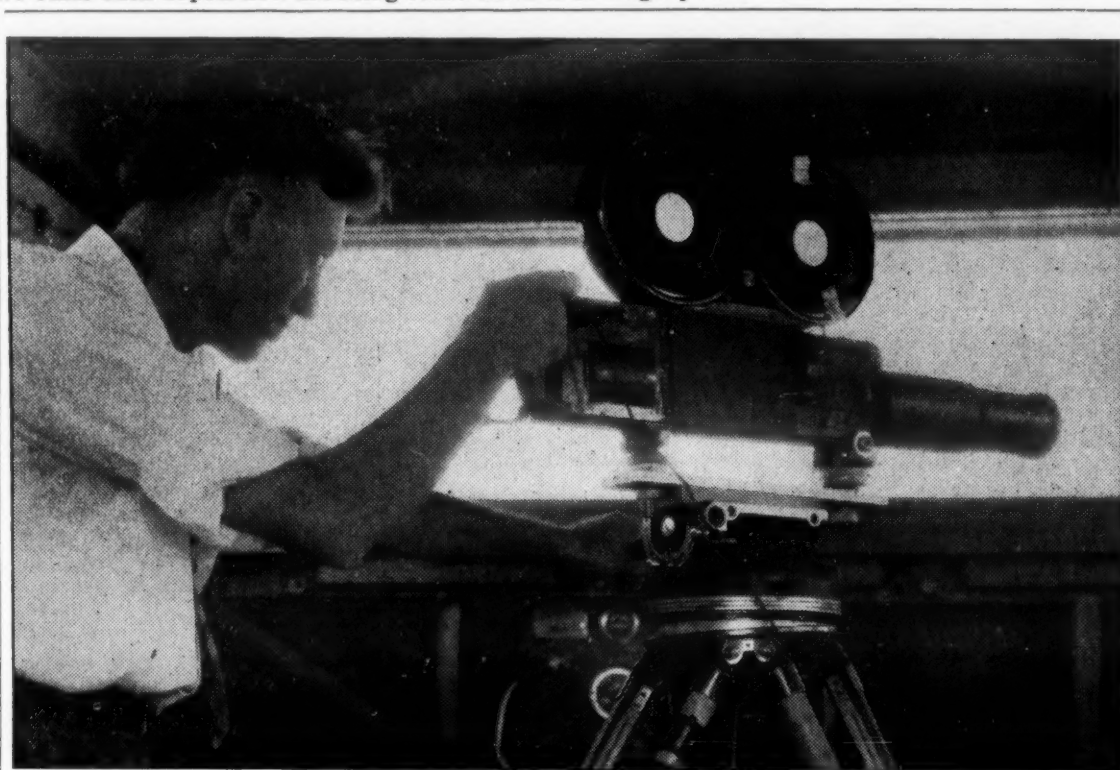
## Aim Is Mass Production

More and more, Wright Field experts are gearing their work to insure greater speed and mass production of any and all the latest types of warplanes needed under the present defense program. That means building enough ships to be shared between the United States and Great Britain. Now that need of a strong air force is generally recognized, the Materiel Division here has "frozen" its development on the best of existing warplanes, and is ordering these in great quantities to provide a powerful air armada that will command the respect of any other foreign power.

This does not mean however, that engineering developments are permitted to lag. On the contrary, they are being expanded so that swifter and more efficient aircraft will be ready for mass production by the time the current ships are outmoded.

The broad acres of this important air base are full of historic interest. Over this field, Wilbur and Orville Wright flew their early airplanes soon after their initial flights at Kitty Hawk in 1903. The old hangar the brothers used was preserved until a few years ago, on Patterson Field, another part of the Government reservation of 4559 acres in which Wright Field is included. This area was then known as the Huffman Prairie.

In 1927, the land now occupied by Wright Field was purchased by citizens of Dayton for \$450,000 and given to the Government. A commitment with a small portion of the land, on which has since been built the beautiful Wright Brothers Hill Memorial Park.



Before Wright Field came into existence, the Army Air Service—as it was then called—maintained its development headquarters at old McCook Field partly within the city limits of Dayton. This early test center was established in 1917. The wartime organization of brilliant research engineers and daring test pilots was kept substantially intact after the war. To that early organization, present-day aviation progress owes much of its headway.

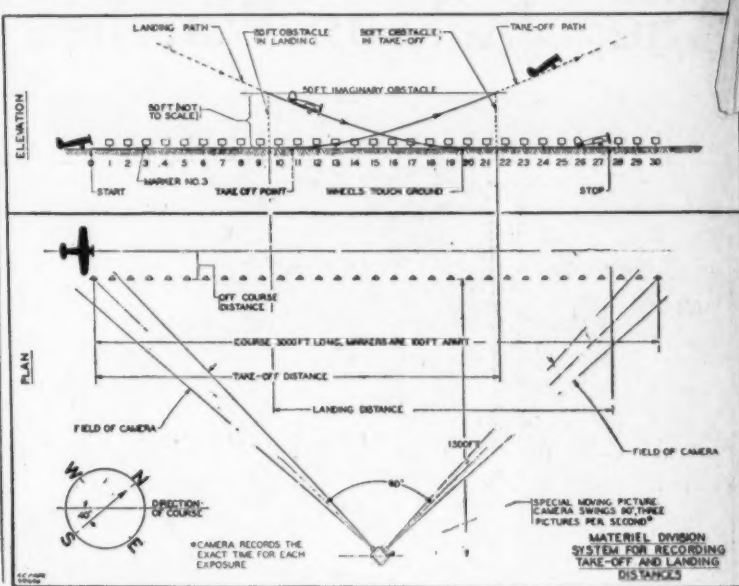
## McCook, The Pioneer Base

It was at this first test center that the first extensive night flying and landing tests were carried out; this led to establishment of the first scheduled night airways system in the United States. And McCook Field fliers established many speed and altitude records, each record extending the scope of aviation. But the McCook facilities were soon outgrown, resulting in the establishment of Wright Field.

Many of the experts now on duty at Wright helped pioneer the activities of testing and development at McCook. Many others of the early force of experts are now in key positions in the nation's aviation industries. The vast store of technical data compiled by Air Corps technicians over the 23 years of McCook and Wright Field experimentation and research has proved invaluable for engineering reference.

While the laboratory activities here to day are secret and no longer open to the public, visitors will observe thousands of technicians, engineers, research experts and craftsmen hard on the job. Even chemists in the fuel test laboratories are improving the quality of aviation gasoline and oils. Other experts study the effect of flight upon the human mechanisms of mind, nerves and eyes. And all sorts of oxygen tests and experiments have come into the routine of laboratory work here as pilots learn to explore the stratosphere and to do dive-bomb drops that make the blood churn. Parachutes must be devised and tested and the intricacies of aerial photography fathomed.

There are many other phases of activity at Wright Field. Every American who comes to realize the scope of the work done there will be prouder of the Air Corps' part in the national defense program.



**NEW CAMERA developed at the Wright Field, O., Army laboratories records performance of planes during takeoffs and landings. A chart of the course used in the tests is given here.**

Army Air Corps Photo

## 34 Students Enrolled At Edgewood Arsenal

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, Md. — Thirty-four students were enrolled in the present non-commissioned officers' class of the Chemical Warfare School. They are:

Tech. Sgt. J. F. Lealie, Sgts. F. W. Garrett, L. F. Lincoln, and C. H. Markland; Cpls. R. F. Brown and D. D. Wagner.

PFCs. Anthony Alexeichik, L. G. Brubaker, R. D. Ellsworth, P. D. Evans, Edward Horst, Joseph Jesamine, J. H. Johnson, E. J. Marshall, R. C. Moyer, John Muchesko, W. L. Phillips, Robert Pugh, G. E. Spittler, C. W. Vosburg, M. A. Welkie and J. R. Zedek.

Pvts. G. V. Bish, John Canney, M. E. Dixon, Mike Fedinets, E. D. Fisher, James Hamilton, B. R. Harner, M. N. Jepko, J. W. Kemp, J. E. Lewis, Ellis Reaves and Frank Wisniewski.

## Air Corps Technicians Perfect Special Camera To Photograph Plane Takeoffs and Landings

WRIGHT FIELD, O.—Airplanes take off, fly, and land in three dimensions, and measuring performances during these evolutions heretofore has been little better than guesswork. After a year and a half of study, Army technicians at the laboratories here have perfected a photographic method of calculating test landings and takeoffs that is as easy to use as a family album.

Essential instruments in the scheme are a special camera (perfected at Wright Field), a set of markers, and an anemometer. The photographic method gives a time-space history of the complete takeoff and landing. Position, speed, and speed-up of the plane at any moment can also be readily determined.

A permanent record is made which pilots and designers can study over and over again, and that is something that has been practically impossible up to now.

The camera is a former gun camera modified to reduce the number of exposures from 20 to three per second and equipped with a built-in stop-watch. It uses standard 35-mm strip film. The only other equipment is an anemometer and large stand-flags numbered from 1 to 30. Reports are made separately of each

test by the cameraman, anemometer operator, course observer, and pilot of the plane. These are coordinated to give the complete report.

## Camera Starts Shooting

It takes one hour to get ready for a test. Marker flags are placed in numerical order at intervals of 100 feet on a 3000-foot course. The portable camera shack is rolled to a position bisecting the center of the course, 1500 feet distant. At a signal from the cameraman the test takeoff starts and one shot is snapped to record the time and position of the plane relative to the marker flags.

Continuous shots are taken from a point ahead of actual takeoff to the point where the airplane has reached an altitude of over 50 feet. In landing tests, the camera picks up the plane at an altitude of about 65 feet and follows it until the wheels stop rolling. From start to finish, the stop-watch automatically makes a time record on the film with each exposure.

## Propeller Kills Private

SELFREDGE FIELD, Mich. — Upon walking into the spinning propeller of an Army plane, Pvt. Robert W. Grunert, 26, of Milwaukee, was killed here recently. He was married. The young man was graduated from the West Division high school at Milwaukee.

The case is believed to be the first in Kentucky to determine the rights of public officials under similar circumstances.

## Airmen to Selma

WASHINGTON—About 700 men and officers of the 90th and 92nd School Squadrons and the 67th Air Base Groups are moved from Maxwell Field to the Air Corps Specialized Flying School at Selma, Ala.

Bombardier and pursuit training will be given at the new base.

## Artillery Firing Range Cleared by Burning

FT. DIX, N. J.—First of a series of controlled "forest fires" to clear off a 4000-acre tract for the Dix Artillery firing range was set this week. The burning of underbrush and trees will continue until the entire area has been cleared.

Initial plans to burn the entire tract off at one time were revised to avoid destruction of huckleberry patches and cranberry bogs. The fires are started with the wind, crews of soldiers equipped with portable fire-fighting apparatus standing by. About four days of burning were in prospect to finish the job, supervised by Maj. William A. Sexton.

## No Figuring Needed

Complete explanation of the chart cards would go into complicated mathematics. Essentially, the 3000-foot course is reduced to a scale drawing on which the images of the plane, marker flags and stop-watch are thrown so as to automatically make corrections for the angularity of the camera to the course, and for the distance from the course of the plane's flight.

The important thing is that the charts show directly without any calculations, the actual horizontal and vertical distances of the plane from the reference point (marker flag where the flight started) with the time recorded.

All performance figures are reduced to conditions of standard sea level altitude in still air for air density, wind velocity and direction, and differences in horsepower developed during takeoffs. On planes equipped with wing-flaps takeoff tests are conducted with flaps in varying positions to determine the best flap position for clearing a 50-foot obstacle in the shortest possible distance. Landings are made with flaps full-down to determine the plane's performance in landing over a 50-foot obstacle. The results indicate the angle of approach, landing speed and length of the roll.

From six to nine runs constitute a standard test. A medium figure is obtained from the three best runs.

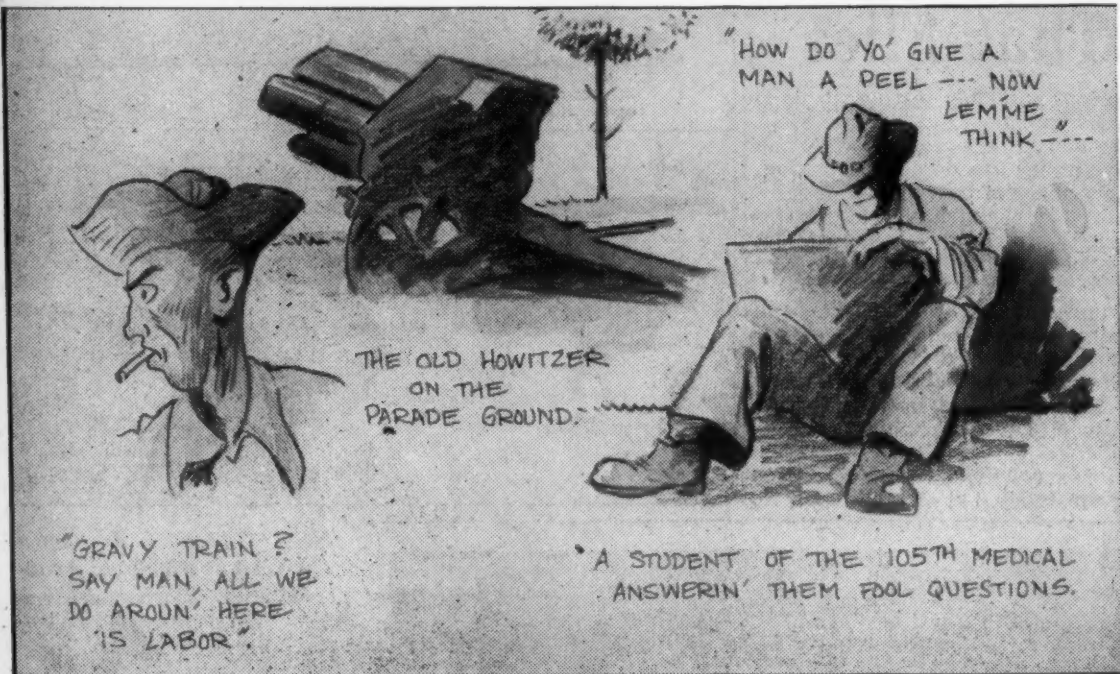
## 45th Division to Move

WASHINGTON—As soon as a tent camp is completed at Abilene, Tex., the 45th Division now at Fort Sill, Okla., and the 154th Observation Squadron at Little Rock, Ark., will be moved there.

Change is being made because the water supply at Sill is inadequate for the expanded garrison.

# Andy Jackson Watches Them

By Grant Powers



## Army Has NYA Courses at Post

SAN ANTONIA, Tex.—An Army-sponsored class of 250 young men and women NYA students will soon be in training at Ft. Sam Houston for National Defense jobs of various descriptions.

The NYA has allotted \$45,000 for the project. The student will take the courses in two shifts of 125 each under John Hopkins, supervisor, and his assistant, Alvis Roessler. The training will begin in these departments at the Army Post: ordnance, finance, recreation, commissary, laundry, motor pool, signal corps, machine shops, engineering section, refrigeration, paint and carpentry shops and post headquarters.

This is the NYA's second project here. The first began at the residence training center in the suburb of Terrell Wells where 100 young men were trained for defense work. This first group will finish their courses in February while the others will get through in June.

## Tar-Heel Outfit Have Two Former Mayors

By JOHN R. STILLMAN, Pfc.

FT. MOULTRIE, S. C.—When the National Guard was inducted into Federal service last September, the Tar Heels from the Old North State were well represented.

Among those who answered the call were men from all vocations and trades, professions and ideas.

Maj. Ralph L. Lewis, former mayor of Greensboro, N. C. and Lt. Jackson Greer, former mayor of Whiteville, gave up their respective posts to gain active military service with the regiment.

In the 252d, there are artists and designers, one man who was formerly associated with Walt Disney productions in Hollywood.

Stephen Douglas, great-grandson of the Stephen Douglas of the Lincoln-Douglas debates is an enlisted man in Battery D, from Greensboro.

Other vocations are well represented among those in camp from North Carolina. So many volunteers answered the first call that the first peacetime draft was exceedingly low in that state.

## Coast Artillerymen Practice Shooting Along Ocean Front

YAPHANK, L. I.—The 198th CA (AA) of the Delaware National Guard is conducting a series of ocean front practice sessions under direction of Col. George J. Schulz, regimental commander.

Several units fully equipped have made a 25-mile trip to Cusque Beach for the first firing. The train-schedule consists mainly of trial shot problems for 3" gun batteries, while four automatic weapons batteries, using .50-calibre machine guns, will conduct trial balloon problems.

For the last few weeks the search-light batteries of the 198th have been practicing in the camp area.



## Army Will Use Movies Extensively in Training

Visual education by means of motion picture demonstrations is to play an important role in the Army's present training program.

A collection of sound motion picture films and slide strip films showing all phases of military training has been prepared by Army officials and distributed to commanders throughout the nation. Some of the advance films have been in use for some time at a number of stations.

The visual education demonstrations include charts, diagrams, detailed drawings and other subjects which instructors have prepared locally in the past, chiefly on blackboards.

## Strengthen P. I. Air

MANILA, P. I.—The U. S. Army increased its air strength here this week with the arrival of the 17th Pursuit Squadron from Selfridge Field, Mich.

The air unit brought 25 officers, 330 men and its entire complement of planes to reinforce far Eastern defense.

## Cavalry Center Started

FORT RILEY, Kans.—Preliminary work was started on the new cavalry replacement center here which is destined to house and train about 7,000 Selectees next spring. Grading work on an area of one square mile, where barracks will be erected, is now under way. Work on concrete foundations for the building, is expected to start within a week.

## New Nurses at McPherson

FT. McPHERSON, Ga. — Three nurses recently assigned to duty at the post hospital here are: Lucille Newton, Kathleen V. Gresham and Mary Louise Wiggins.

## Classification Board To Convene Dec. 23

With organization of the 1940-41 Annual Classification Board, the "B Board," Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant has been named by President Roosevelt as senior member of the group. The board has been instructed to convene on Dec. 23 to classify officers of the Army under terms of the National Defense Act. Other members of the board are: Maj. Generals Frederick H. Smith, Joseph M. Cummins, Karl Truesdell and James E. Chaney; Brig. Generals John N. Greeley and John H. Hester. Serving as board recorder will be Lt. Col. Willard S. Paul of the Adjutant General's Department.

Dear Boss:

Down here in the sandhills of Fort Jackson, S. C., I swear you can almost feel the presence of Old Hickory. The men talk and act as you imagine he would have acted—like soldiers. They're all Southern boys here — from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee — and they have a long fighting tradition behind them. At present the 30th and 8th Divisions are here and troops of the 1st Corps will soon move in.

I picked up a few highlights of the place and here they are.  
GRANT POWERS

## Beauty Expert Offers Army Free Sample Of Her Work Against Morale Erosion

NEW YORK—Special Order No. 11: Handsome is as handsome does. The warning is handed the Army by Gloria Bristol, who says the nation's armed forces are in great danger. They are about to be hit in the morale. A bitter foe of democracy is at work—that enemy of the people the pimple.

Miss Bristol, who opened the country's first beauty shop for men, is campaigning against the ravages of acne, falling hair and B. O., which weaken morale by striking at man's weak point—vanity.

"Any skin or hair trouble, no matter how slight, causes complexes," she says.

Here are a few rules to enable a soldier to keep himself bright and shiny in the field, plus a list of the

necessary cleansing agents:

Before you shave, wash your face with a brush.

Men wearing heavy hats and who do heavy work should shampoo their hair twice a week.

A liquid lotion should be applied to the scalp once a day.

Men should scrub themselves all over once a day. Twice a week deodorant should be applied.

Men should manicure their nails every day.

Miss Bristol has figured out the ingredients so they will fit easily into a soldier's kit. She has invented a brush shaped like a toothbrush which will do everything except brush teeth.

A soap that can be used for shaving as well as washing is also available.

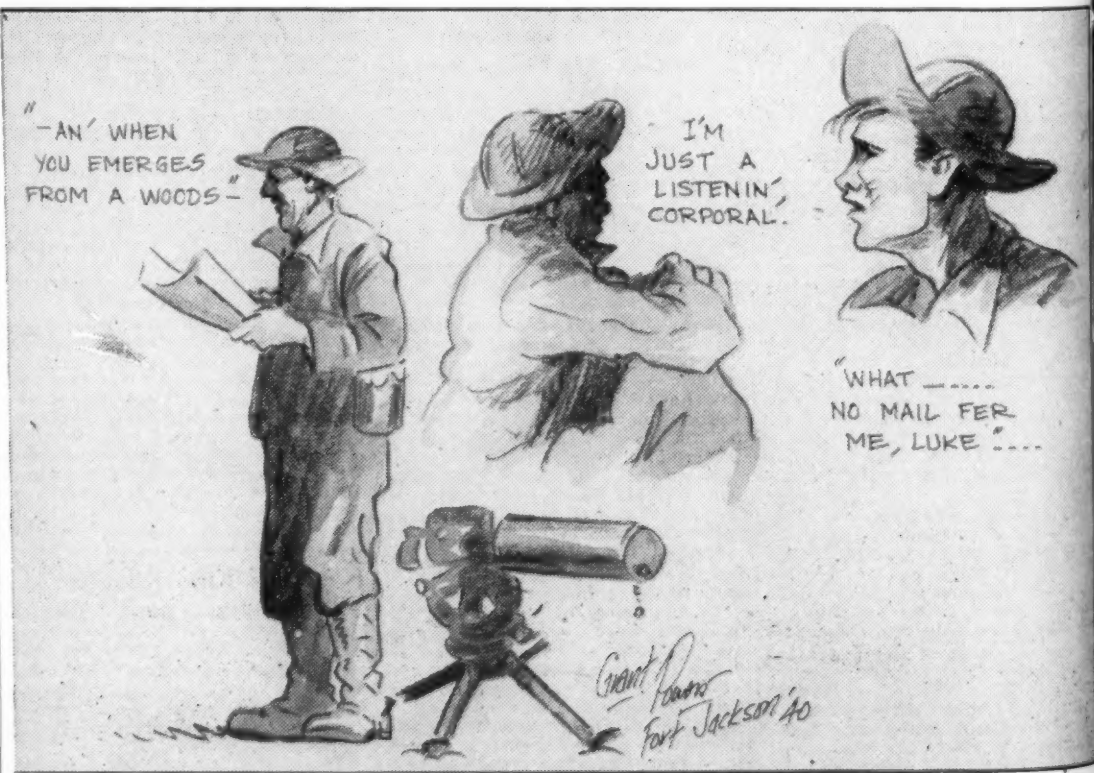
Any soldier wishing to consult Miss Bristol will be given a face and a scalp treatment to start him off right.

## General Officers Study at Benning

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Sixty-eight senior officers of the National Guard began a two-week refresher course at the Infantry School Monday. The group were 15 major generalists, 35 brigadier generals, 11 colonels and seven lieutenant colonels.

First on the instructional program was an orientation talk by Brig. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commandant of the school, in which details of the course and its scope were outlined. Shortly afterward the student senior officers witnessed a demonstration of tanks operating in support of infantry.

Upon their arrival the officers were welcomed at a reception tendered at the Officers Club by Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, commanding general of Ft. Benning.



## New Hospital for Ft. Riley

FORT RILEY, Kans.—A 500-bed hospital will be constructed at the rapidly expanding cavalry center. Surveys are already being made and road construction will start this winter.

This post will eventually house around 20,000 of the Army's modernized mounted fighters.

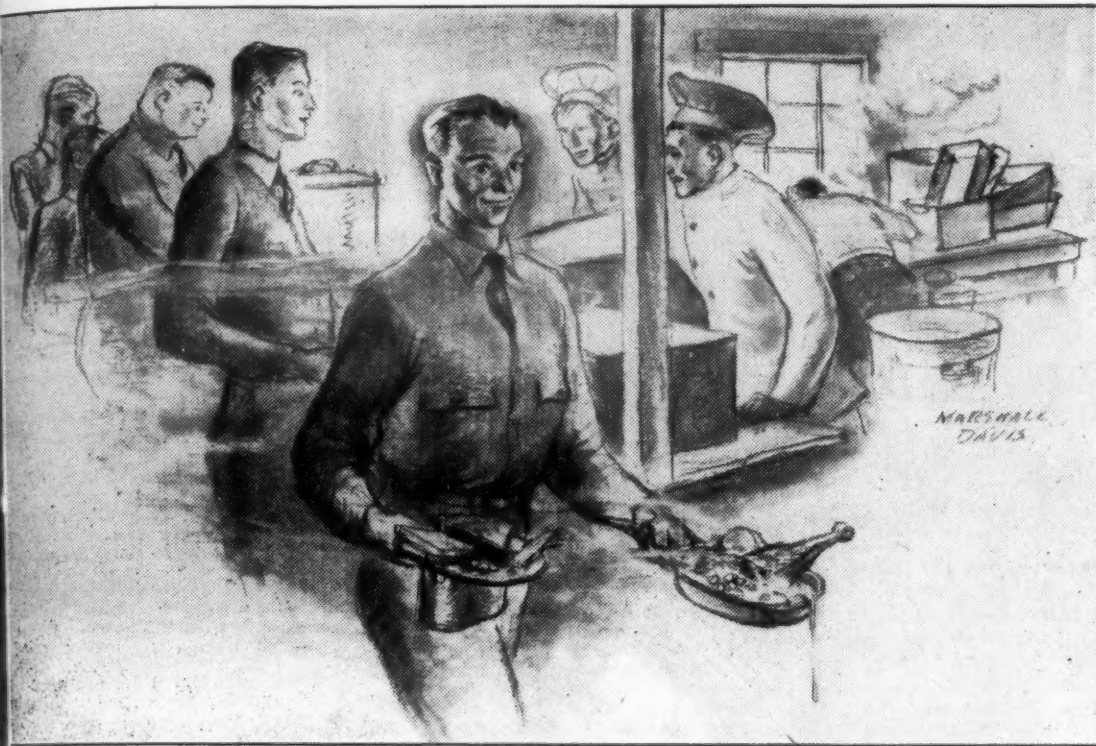
# You Can Always Spot 'Em

By Marshall Davis

Dear Boss:

I guess you know about rookies—or Johns, as the oldtimers call them. Here at Fort Ord, as in any other place, they stand out from the mob. You can always spot a recruit. If it isn't his uniform, it's the way he walks. He's liable to salute and call everybody—even the latrine orderly—"Sir." He's shy and makes it a point to laugh at jokes the ol' timers tell. He asks questions like "Who's the guy with them things on his shoulders?"—"When do we get paid?"—"How about a pass?" And can they eat! But they're up-and-coming soldier material, for all that. Here are a few of them I picked up around the reservation.

MARSHALL DAVIS



## Members of 252d C.A. Band Include Former Teachers And Their Students

FT. MOULTRIE, S. C.—The 252d Coast Artillery band, a former National Guard unit from Wilmington, N. C., was invited to attend the Citadel-South Carolina football game in Charleston, Nov. 30. This is the first time in 20 years the University of South Carolina has played in Charleston and the band did its part in the huge celebration.

Members of the band were taken from civilian life last Sept. 16 with the rest of the 252d from North Carolina. There are school teachers, principals, students and representations of other vocations and professions represented.

Ten members of this band were graduated within the last three years from New Hanover High school Junior ROTC unit in Wilmington, under the command of Col. W. V. Ochs. Warrant Officer G. W. Nicholas, bandmaster, formerly was assistant director of music at the high school in Wilmington. First Sgt. Eugene E. King was principal of another high school in North Carolina, so the Tar-Heel boys are disciplined pretty well.



## 75,000 U. S. Negroes to be Drafted in Next 6 Months

Between 75,000 and 80,000 Negroes will be among the 800,000 Selectees to be inducted into the armed forces in the next six months, Clarence A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, announced.

He said this number has been arrived at by a study of the 1940 census which showed 9.7 of the Nation's population to be Negroes and the draft law provides that "there shall be no discrimination because of race or color."

Local boards in every state have been approving the qualifications of youthful Negroes and sending them to induction centers at a rapid rate, Dykstra said.

## Old Vehicles Olive-drabbed

Old Army tanks and other military vehicles needing new coats of paint are to be refinished in olive drab such as that used during the World War. The War Department has issued instructions to all field commanders stating that when refinishes are necessary for tactical vehicles now finished with luster enamel, they are to be coated with lusterless, synthetic olive drab.

## No Price Boom in Rent For Bland Officers

WASHINGTON—There will be no rise in rental prices in St. Augustine when the Army moves into Camp Blanding, Fla., 42 miles away. The mayor of that town told War Department officials here of a plan to provide officers' families with living accommodations at reasonable prices.

Mayor Walter B. Frazier said there are two hotels with a total of 400 rooms which might be made available for occupancy within 60 days. Civic and business organizations are working together to make living quarters to Army men at no advance in price, he said.

## Civilian Fire Chief for Dix

FT. DIX, N. J. Harry E. Diffenderfer, who for the past seven years has been fire chief at Olmstead Field, Air Corps Depot at Middletown, Pa., has been appointed civilian fire chief of the Ft. Dix Fire Department. His transfer has been authorized by the War Department. Two civilian deputy chiefs also are expected to report for duty soon.

## Belles and Java for Tired Troopers

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—If the slum gets too, too boring for men of the 27th Division they can soon have a pretty waitress serve them with roast lamb and mint jelly.

After a hard day in the field, the doughboy can walk into his own regimental tearoom here and sit down to a little snack. A concessions deal closed with Restaurants Longchamps provides for eating place in each of the ten post exchanges here, and they will be in operation soon. Officers who have been working on the problem said their aim was to get neat places with good food, above the standard of the hash joints usually found in canteens.

The restaurants will have pretty Southern girls as waitresses and real cream. The cream goes with the coffee. Officers are also looking for some little snack with a catchy name to serve with coffee. Something that will approximate the English tea and crumpets.

## Scott Field Radio School Expanding

SCOTT FIELD, Belleville, Ill.—The Radio Communication School at Scott Field, which now is featuring a 22-week course designed to develop expert operators and mechanics, has been expanded to accommodate specialists in all phases of the rapid technical developments in this field of military training.

At present the school is housed in a portion of a large hangar here, but school buildings now under construction will be opened this winter. Plans call for 1500 positions where enlistment men will begin practical training in code work.

The students selected pursue a course of instruction so arranged that half of the time of each day in the training period is spent in radio operation and half is spent in radio mechanics. Approximately the first two weeks are spent in a basic course which covers such subjects as basic mathematics, beginners code, and the use of the tools necessary to maintain and repair radio sets.

The radio operation section of the course provides training in typing, International Morse Code, use of the radio telephone, and procedure nets. Most of the training is devoted to

practice in the International Morse Code and upon graduation, the speed requirements is sixteen words a minute.

The radio mechanics section of the course covers such subjects as AC and DC theory, transmission and reception circuits, circuit analysis, use of commercial, liaison and test sets, and inspection of radio installations in the aircraft.

Upon completing the work, the graduate is returned to his unit, qualified to assume the duties of a radio operator or radio mechanic.

## Tiny Radio-Controlled Tank Invented for Use Against Heavy Armored Vehicles

TURLOCK, Calif.—An "antitank tank" that is controlled by radio has been invented by A. J. Baker, 61-year old mechanic who believes the machine is the "greatest weapon since the dive-bomber."

Baker said the idea of the weapon grew out of his plans to build an automatic garden tractor about a year ago. He said he sidetracked the tractor plan when he realized that his tiny cartlike machine could be used as a tank destroyer.

The inventor disclosed that an Ordnance Department officer had inspected the machine with a promise to have the Army appropriate \$5000 for a study of its possibilities.

The tank can climb 26-degree ledges and plop in and out of holes with ease. It is equipped with cleated trucks, is only 42 inches long, 24 inches wide and 15 inches high and can be operated entirely by remote control. The model uses a 5/8 HP engine.

The inventor said the tank in actual service could place compressed units of TNT—which the Army calls U225—in the path of advancing armored vehicles. By pressing a button, the radio operator causes the little tank to drop antitank loads from the machine.



## Soldier Shot in Fort Dix Messhall, Dies Instantly

FORT DIX, N. J.—A 19-year-old soldier who was shot through the heart with a .45 caliber pistol in a mess hall of this post.

The victim was Private Edward A. Zenobi of Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 157th FA. He was shot by his friend, Private Victor A. Pirelli.

Pirelli had just finished a tour of guard duty and according to Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, post commander, "was properly in possession of the weapon."

Pirelli went to the mess hall for breakfast where he met Zenobi. Pirelli playfully pointed the gun at his friend and fired. Zenobi reeled, staggered and fell dead. Pirelli said he didn't know the gun was loaded.

General Powell said "my investigation assures me that the death was undoubtedly the result of an accident."

A technical charge of manslaughter was placed against Pirelli and the case was presented to Burlington County authorities.

## Workmen Push Air Base Job

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—Workmen on the \$666,000 project that will expand this Air Corps base's personnel approximately 75 per cent are going into overtime labor in an effort to push the job to completion.

Nearly 500 men, working under five subcontractors, are on the job with the general contractor. Seventy-two new buildings are included in the expansion program.

## 2d Class Starts Training In Clerk-Typist School At Fort Benning, Ga.

FT. BENNING, Ga.—A new class of 70 men started in the clerk-typist school of the 2d Armored Division Monday soon after 56 other students were graduated.

Personnel of the school is taken from the various units of the division. The school operates under supervision of the division adjutant general, Lt. Col. F. A. Macon. Its instructor staff includes Sgt. Alexander Riquelme and two civilians, E. G. Mays and Q. R. Henry.

The course is of three months duration and is divided into two stages, two months of typing and a month of training in administrative clerical work.

## This May Not Rime But by Golly It Makes 'Cents'

Inspired by action of paymaster at Ft. Benning, Ga., who arranged for two pay days, the first Dec. 20, so the soldiers may have Xmas money.

A soldier can always use money; too seldom it's found in his pants. The old Army ghost is a honey; for he's giving the boys an advance. With Christmas around the old corner—and knowing the boys couldn't wait;

The ghost put them all on their honor and, for once, their pay's early, not late.

And so far the month of December,—the 20th to be real exact; The doughboys will long remember as the day when they hauled in their jack.

And when they get back to their "dooties" without cash, as the bugle is heard; They can still date up their patooties—more pay January the third.

# Ft. Monmouth Signal School Is Now One Of The World's Best



**SIGNAL CORPS CAMERAMEN** take pictures of everything from cans of beans to heavy tanks, but their best work is done with men and animals on the march. This is a part of the 7th Cavalry. Fort Monmouth has some of the best photographic equipment in the country.   
Army Signal Corps Photo

## Court Martial Trials Are Stringent—No "Hung Juries" Are Possible

There are no "hung juries" in the Army courts of trial, as the accused either gets stuck or released. This variation from the frequent outcome of civilian, criminal trials is the rule despite the fact all members of a court martial must agree unanimously in the case of a death penalty, although lesser numbers may convict and impose sentences for minor offenses.

If a court martial fails to agree unanimously in a death penalty case, and if a conviction on a secondary charge is not possible, then the defendant goes free instead of being subjected to another trial by a new "jury" of officers.

Three-fourths of all attending members of a court martial must agree before sentencing a soldier to life imprisonment or to confinement of more than ten years. Other convictions and sentences may be determined by a two-thirds vote of those present at the time the vote is taken. If a two-thirds vote can not be mustered, the defendant is automatically acquitted. Questions other than those concerning convictions and sentences may be decided by a majority vote.

Military law, based upon the Articles of War—enacted by Congress—provides severe penalties, especially in wartime, when desertion or falling asleep at a sentinel post may be punished by death. However, both Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, his legal adviser, take the position that leadership and consideration—rather than harsh punishment—should be the first reliance of military justice. Commanding officers generally have been advised to give trainees every opportunity to learn what is expected of them so as to

avoid infraction due to ignorance.

Here are the offenses for which maximum limits of punishment may be imposed.

**Fraudulent enlistment**—Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for not more than one year.

**Attempting to desert**—If after not more than six months in service, dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and confinement at hard labor for not more than six months; if after more than six months in service, dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and up to nine months' confinement at hard labor.

**Peacetime desertion**—Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and confinement ranging from one and

one-half to five years, depending upon circumstances.

**Absence without leave**—Maximum penalties range from forfeiture of pay and three days' confinement for each day of absence to dishonorable discharge and six months confinement.

**Using contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President or Vice President**—Dishonorable discharge, confinement at labor for not more than one year and forfeiture of pay.

**Behaving with disrespect toward a superior officer**—Confinement at hard labor for not more than six months and forfeiture of two-thirds of pay for not more than six months.

**Wilful disobedience, expect in time of war or grave public emergency, of the lawful order of a commissioned officer in the execution of his office**—Dishonorable discharge, confinement at hard labor for not more than five years and forfeiture of pay.

**Mandatory sentences include:** death for spies, dismissal for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and either death or life imprisonment for murder.

## Hostesses Picked for Dix

**FORT DIX, N. J.**—The first three Army hostesses to get appointments were assigned to Fort Dix. The selections were made at Second Corps Area headquarters, Governors Island. The appointees are Mrs. Ethel Keech Logan, senior hostess, and Misses Ernestine E. Latimer and Bonnie B. Hawthorne, junior hostesses. Miss Dorothy L. Stockford was appointed librarian. Harry F. Koch also received an appointment as librarian. He will be stationed on Governors Island.

## Ouch!

**QUARRY HEIGHTS, C. Z.**—You can never tell how a soldier will get himself injured in the Separate Panama Coast Artillery Brigade. Here are a few of the reports submitted recently by the Post Surgeon, Fort Randolph:

"M. . . ., A. . . ., R., Battery G, 72d CA (AA). Strain, mild, para-pinal muscles, lumbar region, bilateral; accidentally incurred when patient lifted too hard while on duty unloading gravel from truck behind motor shed.

"K. . . ., R. . . ., L., Battery Q, 72d CA (AA). Wound, contused and lacerated, moderately severe, forehead, region of right eyebrow; accidentally occurred when soldier's head struck street pavement when knocked down by a chiva driven by a Panamanian while soldier was off duty and on pass in front of Minerva Restaurant on Bolivar Street, Colon, R de P, about 11:00 p. m., while soldier was talking to other soldiers in street near curb.

"M. . . ., J. . . ., B., Battery Q, 72d CA (AA). Wound, punctured, multiple, moderately severe, extensor surface, middle phalanx, right middle finger accidentally incurred from sharp teeth of wild cat which bit soldier when he attempted to pet animal at AA Battery No. 25 near Fort Randolph.

"C. . . ., H. . . ., W., Battery R, 72d CA (AA). Wounds, multiple, incised, moderately severe, occipital region of scalp, left zygomatic and mandibular region of face; accidentally incurred on authorized pass when soldier struck head and face against overhanging metal roof in alley between Cash and Bolivar Street while running away from Military Police who were arresting him for being "off limits" in Colon, R de P.

**FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.**—This station today is the only training center for the Army Signal Corps and is considered internationally as the leading military technical school of its kind in the world.

The school has been attended by foreign officers from France, Japan, China, and the South American countries as well as American officers and enlisted men from continental and insular posts.

Although the signal school is primarily for personnel of the Army Signal Corps, it also trains men from other branches of the armed forces—Marines, Coast Guard, etc. The existing plant, now being expanded, can handle 75 officers and 800 enlisted men.

The officers' course at present is for a duration of three months and the enlisted men are also trained on an average for the same period, although some attend from one to six months.

The current expansion program will provide a Replacement Center for all Signal Corps personnel of the Army. One of the present activities is the training of overseas replacements for the communications branch.

The construction program now getting under way calls for an expenditure of \$3,300,000. The Replacement Center alone will have 175 structures designed to house around 67,000 men, and is expected to receive that number by March 15. Personnel assigned to the Replacement Center will be trained for expansion of the Signal Corps as the defense Army expands.

A tract of 130 acres recently was leased from Eatontown and Ocean Monmouth reservation to approximately 530 acres. At present, a new 350-bed hospital is being constructed and Replacement Center roads are being built. It is expected that at the peak of construction activities, in the near future, around 2500 workmen will be employed. The consulting architect is Irvin L. Scott, who served in the same capacity for the New York World's Fair.

Upon completion of the new buildings, quarters will be provided for a total garrison strength of 10,000 men of which 6700 will be Replacement Center personnel. The Replacement Center is being organized under direction of Col. G. L. VanDeusen, Commander of the center, in five battalions—one of six companies, three of five companies, and one of four companies.

Meanwhile, work goes forward on the six-months-old construction program for the garrison proper, exclusive of the Signal Corps Replacement Center. Between 400 and 500 men are scheduled to arrive at the post on Jan. 3, at which time the quarters east of Oceanport Ave. are expected to be completed.

## Developments Come Fast

With the ever-increasing developments along technical lines, Signal Corps work in defense preparations becomes more and more vital, as was

discovered during the World War. As the last great conflict started, only dots and dashes could be transmitted by radio. Field sets were developed so rapidly as the war wore it was difficult for Signal Corps officers and students to keep up with the new angles. Some months before the war came to an end, the miracle of voice transmission came into use on the battlefronts and in homes.

Since that time, progress in branches of Signal Corps work, including radio, telephone, telegraph, pigeon, photography and meteorology has come steadily. Signal Corps developments naturally received impetus from the present wars abroad. It is the job of U. S. Signal Corps units not only keep pace with the foreign developments but to forge ahead with their own laboratory work and training.

Most of that new development centered here at Monmouth. During the World War, such training centered largely around an organization that was formed from Ft. Sam Houston's old Depot Co. K as a nucleus. Under Capt. M. C. Funston, now retired, the old Texas company expanded into a Signal Training Headquarters at Texas A. and College, College Station. Hundreds of technical men, mostly recruited from the ranks of commercial telegraph and press association operators, were concentrated at College Station, along with a force of meteorologists, known as "eleventh hours." The weather experts were trained for service principally in the air and aviation activities.

Depot Co. K Later became known in turn, as the School for Radio Mechanics and 32d Service Company. It was really a large battalion. It kept a constant stream of trainees going to the Western Front or to points in the nation where Signal Corps cadres were being formed, later to be concentrated at Ft. Meade, Md.

Since Signal Corps personnel in the new Army will comprise estimated five per cent of the military personnel, the training for this line of work is being approached on a large scale today. The Signal Corps now has about 500 officers, of whom 200 have been called from the reserves, and 15,000 enlisted men, 5000 of them recent recruits.

Since teletypes have all but wiped out the ranks of commercial telegraphers, the Army no longer depends on that source of personnel supply, but instead there are available thousands of young radio amateurs with membership in the Amateur Radio Network. Many of these young "lids" have been studying the intricacies of wireless for years and really are no longer amateurs. All the while the Government was offering aid to the radio neophytes, War Department officials had in mind some such emergency as the present one. Result is, there are literally thousands of trained radio operators available for Army service any time they are needed.

To give a more comprehensive picture of the extent of Signal Corps activities, the work takes in the tactical units:

Aircraft warning companies, Air Base Companies, Air Base Platoons, Construction Companies, Depot Companies, Repair Companies, Radio Intelligence Companies.

All Signal Corps services are formed through radio, wire, signals, pigeons, photography, meteorology. But there must be activities also of procurement, supply, maintenance and laboratory.

At present the Signal Corps operates two major laboratories. The one at Wright Field, Dayton, O., is for development of all kinds of aircraft equipment. There is also a laboratory operated at Ft. Monmouth.

## New Hospital Is Planned For Washington Post

**WASHINGTON**—Plans for constructing a 750-bed cantonment hospital at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., were announced here recently by an aide of Senator Schreyer. It was said the War Department advised that no contract had been awarded but that the hospital was expected to be ready for early next year.

## Capt. Named Aide de Camp

**FT. JAY, N. Y.**—Capt. Clifton Carter, CAC, has been assigned aide de camp to Brig. Gen. Irvin J. Phillipson, commanding general of the II Corps Area.

## Army Says 3000 Gnats "Will Do"

**BALTIMORE**—The Army gave two "gnat-tanks" the works in a grueling 5000-mile performance test here and then handed the manufacturers a green light for 3000 of them.

The tiny, rough, tough and mean-looking combat cars—less than seven feet long—are capable of speeds up to 60 miles an hour over terrain that makes a plowed field look like a bowling alley. They ride like an airplane over a washboard.

At the Camp Holabird QMC Depot, the gnats were sent over a specially devised torture course. Capt. E. L. Moseley, chief test officer, watched the last workout for two hours, then said succinctly: "It'll do."

Designed as the land counterpart of the Navy's mosquito boat, the gnat is expected to be invaluable for scouting activities and for speedy transportation of men, guns and ammunition.

Each car will carry two automatic rifles, a driver and a machine gun. The last model tested here went up a 65 per cent incline from a standing start, roared through ice and mud in a testing lake, dipped up and down in "shell craters," and rocketed over a corduroy road.

## Only One Firm Makes Bid On Benning Cantonments

**FT. BENNING, Ga.**—Eighty-two cantonment buildings for temporary housing units of the 87th Eng., 71st Engr., Med. Dept., 94th Anti-tank Bn., Q. Master Corps and other outfits are to be built here soon.

Only one firm bid on the project and before work can be started the offer must be approved by the Quartermaster General. It was for \$469,240. Primary purpose of this project is to more adequately house and accommodate post units now living in tents.

## 27th Division Asks for 6907 Men to Fill Ranks

**FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.**—A request for 6907 New York Selectees was sent to IV Corps Area headquarters to bring the 27th Division to full strength of 17,880 enlisted men.

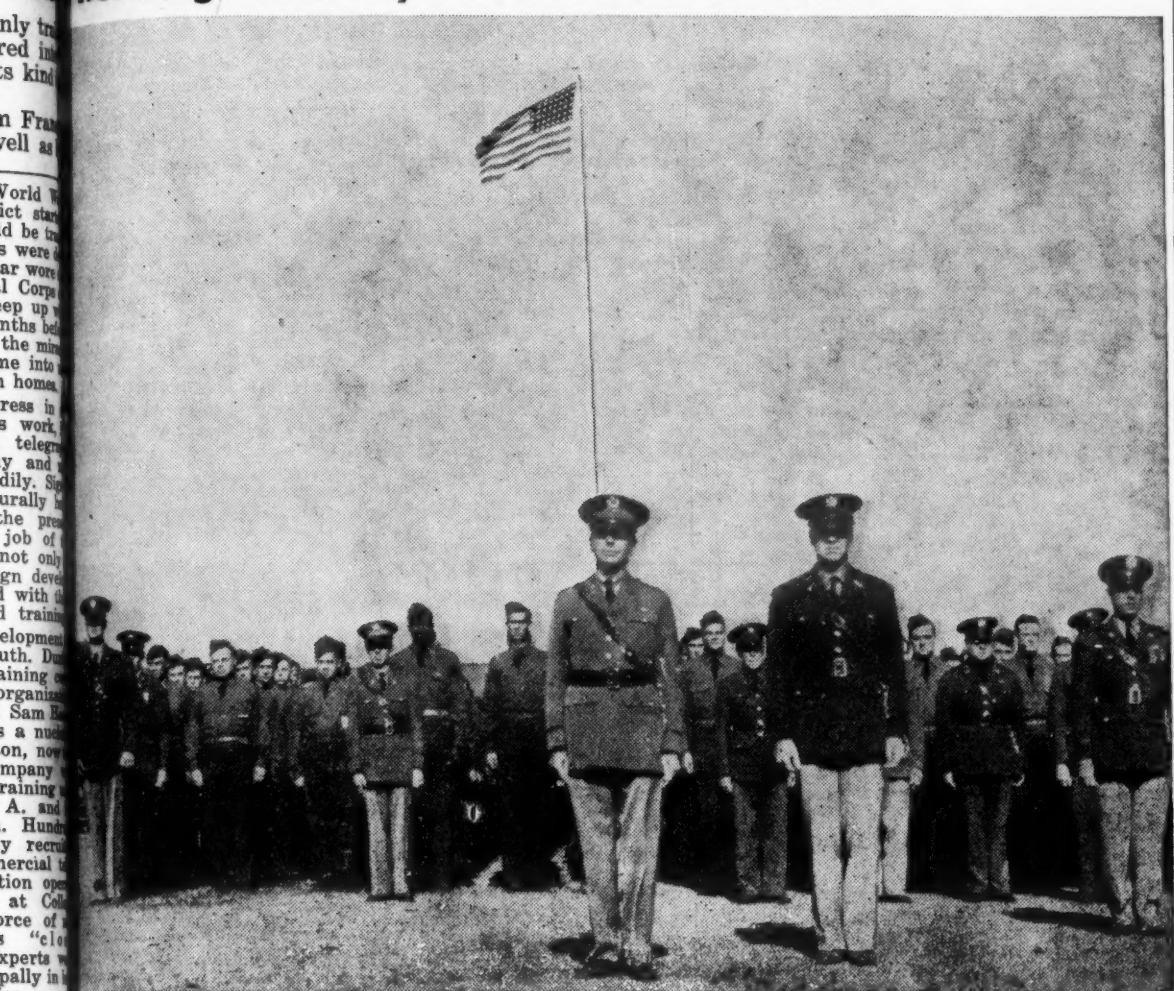
According to plans prepared by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, the first contingent will arrive January 20. The men will be assigned to the various regiments according to their geographic origin. Officers say this has proved best, from the point of view of morale and efficiency.

General Haskell has also forwarded to the War Department a list of 61 additional physicians and surgeons of the Medical Reserve, whom he asks to have ordered to duty with the division.

## Officials Inspect Bragg

**FT. BRAGG, N. C.**—Construction projects at this post were inspected this week by Robert P. Patterson, assistant Secretary of War; his executive officer, Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, and Mr. Madigan, executive assistant for construction activities at the War Department. The officials arrived by plane. Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, post commander, who conducted the visitors about the reservation, said they were well pleased with the progress being made on post facilities and buildings.

# First Flag Ceremony for California Selectees



SOME OF THE OFFICERS and part of the first contingent of 550 Southern California men line up for their first Army retreat at Fort McArthur. They were reviewed by the post commander.

—Los Angeles Times Photo

## Scott Field Opens Ultramodern Base Hospital Which Compares With Best in the Nation

SCOTT FIELD, Belleville, Ill.—A new base hospital, recently completed at Scott Field, is one of the best equipped in its class among the nation's military and private medical centers. Besides serving the regular personnel here, the medical staff members examine approximately 150 Army Cadet applicants each month and the inflow of potential fleglings increased steadily.

The hospital, already open, has a large number of departments including medical, surgical, X-Ray, flight examination, laboratory, eye, ear, nose and throat, dental veterinary, physiotherapy, obstetrics, pharmaceutical and an out-patient service.

The X-Ray unit is equipped with fluoroscopes, stereoscopes, and other equipment of the latest design and utility. Every enlisted man must undergo chest X-Ray tests as a part of his physical examination.

The entire hospital compares favorably with the best-equipped private hospitals. The obstetrical service is provided for the wives of officers and enlisted men. The infirmary's pharmacy carries on extensive compounding and dispensing activities, while the out-patient service handles from 200 to 300 cases a day. The hospital takes care of soldiers and their families in addition to providing first-aid and emergency treatment

to the 1500 civilian employees at the post.

A modern kitchen is equipped with electric ranges, dishwashers and dryers and potato peelers, mixers and grinders of various kinds.

Civil Service employees help operate the institution. The object of this is to have the hospital organized so that it can be kept going if necessary without soldier assistance. Civilians are employed as nurses, orderlies, dieticians, dental and laboratory technicians, and in other lines.

A complete record system is maintained so as to protect the government and individuals in compensation cases.

### Chance at W. P. Exams

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Lehman has named the following eight National Guardsmen to take the Mar. 4 examination for appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point: Pvs. H. A. Grace, Bat. A., 187th F. A.; Thos. Decaro, Bat. B., 158th F. A.; M. Shapiro, Bat. A., 187th F. A.; H. C. Beyerle, Co. C, 101st Sig. Btl.; R. C. Conrad, Co. D, 102d QM Reg., 27th Div.; H. B. Hause, Band, 212th C. A., and Cpls. P. F. Jones, Co. C, 102d Antitank Btl., and A. T. Armstrong, Co. C, 102d Antitank Btl.

## Camp Grows at Brownwood After two Months of Work Fast Nearing Completion

CAMP BOWIE, Brownwood, Tex.—The third month of construction on the big Camp Bowie cantonment for the Texas National Guard started Monday with the project facilities 85 per cent finished. Last week's construction payroll amounted to \$337,720.

Cavalrymen of the Iowa National Guard will be housed at Bowie along with the 36th Division Texas units. First buildings in the Cavalry area began to rise a few days ago.

One section of the camp hospital was ready for occupancy Monday and men and officers of medical units moved into barracks in the 80-acre hospital area.

It is understood here that the Trainees, who will bring the division from its present strength of around 13,000 men to its full strength of 18,000, will be inducted at Camp Bowie instead of at reception and replacement centers.

Facilities for Negro troops of corps service status are under construction and a recent report showed that 34 buildings and 381 tent frames have been erected for them. Construction in the remainder of the camp has begun on 434 buildings and 3800 tent frames—more than enough to house the 36th Division.

## Huge Sums and Lots of Work Needed By QM and Ordnance to Keep Up Army's Service of Supply

FT. BENNING, Ga.—At military establishments throughout the United States and its insular possessions, the Army's business managers, the Quartermaster Corps, are working overtime on the gigantic task of keeping up the armed forces' service of supply. And right in there pitching with these men is the Ordnance supply and maintenance personnel.

The Quartermaster business runs into many millions of dollars and even at a single post like Fort Benning, offers such a wide variation in business management that it dwarfs the transactions of private wholesale and retail plants in the vicinity.

For instance, here are some of the problems arising in connection with the many construction projects necessitated by Ft. Benning's expansion. They are solved by Col. James R. Alfante, post quartermaster, and his staff of enlisted men and civilians:

Food must be purchased by the carload and the 30,000 men on the reservation must be fed with dispatch, but properly.

The men must be adequately clothed and their soiled linens laundered and mended.

The scores of camp buildings must be maintained and properly serviced and heated, and fire-prevention must be provided by the most modern methods and equipment and new structures must be built under QM supervision.

The training legions, potential fighting men, must be properly equipped for field work, and when they go on practice marches, the Quartermaster supply system must trail close at their heels.

As regards the mess, carloads of food come in over government tracks that the quartermaster must maintain, and are pulled by Army engines his railroad shops must keep in repair. In those carloads of food (bought on a monthly basis) will be items in such quantities as: dry beans, 120,000 lbs.; evaporated fruit, 50,000 lbs.; eggs, 150,000 doz.; chickens and turkeys, 200,000 lbs.; coffee, 75,000 lbs.; butter, 200,000 lbs.; ice-cream, 5000 gals. sugar, 800,000 lbs. and half a million lbs. each of beef, pork, pork products, flour and spuds.

Cost of food purchases each month averages approximately \$300,000. Problems incidental to feeding the troops here are regulated by Lt. Col. Roy L. Schuyler, who is assisted by 55 soldiers and ten civilians. To prevent food spoilage, a large refrigeration plant is maintained. The commissary manufactures about 1000 pounds of ice monthly for refrigeration purposes.

Aside from food, the commissary carries large stores of general issue goods and a stock of sales items. More than 4000 heavy canvas tents have been in use here to date, besides 90,000 blankets and 24,000 steel and canvas cots.

### Ordnance Employs 200

Another busy department is that of Ordnance, which employs here about 200 men, practically all of whom are skilled workers. These men are under direction of Lt. Col. Raymond Marsh, post ordnance officer. Originally designed to supply and maintain ordnance material to only 6500 troops, the local facilities have been expanded to take care of the needs of five times that number.

The department must provide and maintain all ordnance equipment in possession of and used by the garrison troops, the academic departments of the Infantry School, summer training camps, and the ord-

nance development items that are undergoing service tests for the Infantry Board, which has its office here.

Among the major items handled are approximately 10,000 small arms, 2,500 machine guns, 150 37-mm guns, 75 81-mm guns, 50 60-mm mortars, 78 75-mm guns, 15 135-mm howitzers, 400 tanks, 75 scout and armored cars and five ordnance trucks.

Numerous sections are included in the Fort Benning ordnance organizations, such as the tank chassis section, the tank transmission section, the artillery section, the welding section, and the warehouse, machine shop, tool shop, carpenter shop, engine testing, optical, and engine repair sections. There is more than \$50,000 worth of machinery in the machine shop section alone, which is equipped with lathes, millers, shapers, saws and other heavy machinery. Due to the number of tanks at the post, the repair section is primarily occupied with work on them. Every conceivable kind of tank repair may be made except rebuilding of the hull.

Besides the permanent shop facilities here the ordnance branch maintains modern and complete mobile equipment, including a machine shop truck, a toolroom truck, a welding truck, and such spare parts trucks as may be needed. There also is a locally developed tire press truck.

## Bragg, Demobilization Point In 1919, Gets Its First Trainees of 1940

FT BRAGG, N. C.—A group of 27 Selective Service men from North Carolina were inducted late last week with impressive ceremonies held at the Cumberland County Courthouse, Fayetteville.

They were the first Trainees received at Ft. Bragg. Among the prominent persons attending the ceremonies were Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, post commander at Bragg; Gen. J. Vann B. Metts, state Selective Service Director; Brig Gen. R. E. D. Hoyle, and Hon Bayard Clark, congressman from this district. Chairman of local draft boards also attended.

Gov. Hoey told the Trainees they were "especially honored in being chosen to serve" and were selected because of their fitness. Gen. Devers welcomed the new soldiers, pointing out that Ft. Bragg was receiving its first Selectees in 1940 whereas the camp originally was established for demobilization of troops in 1919.

### New "Y" Director at Post

FT. HAMILTON, N. Y.—Howard P. Gibbs has replaced W. Paul Alexander as director of the local Army YMCA branch. Gibbs has been at Sloane House in New York for three years. Alexander will be in charge of the new "Y" branch at Ft. McClellan, Ala.

## U. S. Army Today

(Material from "The Army of the United States," prepared by the war department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The Medical Department is the service that maintains the Army's health, treats its sick and heals its wounded. Through physical examinations, the Medical Department selects for admission to the Army only those who are in good condition. It keeps the Army in good physical shape through periodic examinations.

Every activity of the soldier in every hour of every day, in peace and in war, is of concern to the Medical Department in its task. Medical officers watch to see that the soldier's surroundings are healthful and make frequent inspections for that purpose. They advise all commanders of suitable measures to preserve health and control and prevent disease.

The Department gives advice on the clothing the soldier wears, the food he eats, the water he drinks, the places where he camps, the barracks in which he lives, the hours and conditions under which he works.

This continuous service is given to the Army through a series of medical installations ranging from the unit dispensary where mild cases are treated to the large general hospitals. In time of peace the soldier is treated in permanent hospitals located near his place of duty. In war time mobile medical units do the work on and near the battlefield to bring back the wounded, treat them at aid stations and move them to general hospitals in the rear.

### Treats 7,500,000 Yearly

The Medical Department consists of the Surgeon General with the rank of major general, four assistant surgeon generals with the rank of brigadier general (one of whom is from the Dental Corps), five separate corps officers, enlisted men and a number of civilians.

The Medical Corps gives about 7,500,000 treatments and cares for about 270,000 patients in hospitals each year in time of peace. Officers of the service also have many duties other than those which are purely professional. Medical supply, sanitation,

command of hospitals, command of mobile medical units, and instruction, in service schools are the more important of these duties. Over 250,000 dental treatments are given each year by the Dental Corps. The Veterinary Corps takes care of military animals and makes inspection of food and forage used by the Army. The officers of the Medical Administrative Corps help in conducting the work of the Medical Department at the larger hospitals and headquarters.

The Army Nurse Corps gives assistance in the care of sick and wounded. Members have relative rank from second lieutenant to major, and are on duty at 40 different general and post hospitals in the U. S. and overseas.

### Enlisted Men are Skilled

Duties of the enlisted man in the Medical Department are varied and technical. They range from those of ambulance drivers to those of skilled assistants in laboratory, X-ray, dental and surgical work.

The Medical Department maintains seven completely equipped and fully

staffed hospitals, and hospitals of a smaller size at most Army posts. There are five active medical battalions assigned to infantry divisions, and two partly active medical squadrons with cavalry divisions. The Army Medical Library in Washington is the largest of its kind in the world. It has about 1,000,000 books and manuscripts. The Army Medical Museum now contains the largest collection of medical specimens in the U. S. and is constantly visited by doctors and students engaged in research.

The Army's medical officers have been leaders in discovering and applying sanitary measures to prevent and control disease. The discovery of how yellow fever is carried, and control of mosquito-borne diseases in Cuba and Panama, and the practical extinction of typhoid fever in our Army through inoculations and better sanitation, are examples of this work. The results of this battle with disease were demonstrated in the World War.

Smallpox claimed over 7000 soldier victims during the War Between

the States and 272 during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, but only 14 soldiers died of this disease during the World War, and there were more than 4,000,000 men in service. Malaria claimed 15,000 in 1860-64; it took only 36 in the World War. In the Spanish-American War, 20,926 soldiers, or 12 percent of those under arms, suffered from typhoid fever. During the World War there were only 1529 cases, or about one-twentieth of one per cent of the total number of men under arms.

The Medical Department furnishes a complete service to the Civilian Conservation Corps in addition to caring for the Army's health. It admitted 256,000 CCC cases to sick report in 1938, utilizing Regular medical personnel and some 1400 Reserve officers, and Army and other government hospitals and civil hospitals. It examines all enrollees, gives them protective inoculations, supervises sanitation, inspects food and water, furnishes medical supplies and cares for the sick and injured.

(Next week: "The Ordnance Dept.")

# Greeks Get Two-Bits a Month for Chasing Italians



Uncle Sam's draftees are the best paid soldiers in the world, getting \$30 a month for learning, after the first month at \$21.

—Washington, (D. C.) Daily News

## Soldiers In Hawaii Can Enjoy Sports Of Many Kinds the Year Around

(From a series of articles written for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin by Sgt. CHARLES MARSIS, Headquarters, Schofield Bks., Hawaii.)

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H.—Troops of the U. S. Army stationed in semitropical Hawaii can come nearer running the gamut of recreations and sports throughout the year than anywhere else in the United States and its insular possessions.

The Army, of course, is not neglecting the recreational opportunities for its men anywhere but here nature—the terrain, climate, location and all elements—combine to form a perfect setup for Uncle Sam's soldiers at play.

Schofield soldiers utilize their off-time hours perhaps in fuller measure than troops anywhere else under the American flag. Hawaii, being semitropical, and caressed by cool Pacific trade winds that prevail most of the year, is generally recognized as one of the most healthful and pleasant parts of the world to live in.

Here is what a typical day is like for soldiers stationed at Schofield Barracks.

Duty ceases at 4 p. m. as elsewhere in the Army, except Sundays and holidays, of course, and during tactical problems and maneuvers—but on Wednesdays and Saturdays a soldier's time off starts at 11:30 a. m., when recall is sounded.

Once off duty, many Schofield soldiers make for the beaches, and if they like, can take a lunch from the kitchen when not certain as to the time of return. But some soldiers prefer to hike along trails of nearby mountains on a sort of mailman's holiday, since the beauties of the landscapes are alluring, and it's always great fun to explore. Nearby sight-seeking opportunities are unlimited.

Among the sports favored in these parts are swimming, golfing, tennis, baseball, basketball and football. Then for indoors sports and recreation there are ten pins, gymnasium activities, and many court games. The four-wall handball courts here are the largest in Hawaii and a match is easy to arrange. Wrestling and boxing also come in for a good measure of competition. Library and reading room facilities are plentiful and there's a good deal of social life hereabouts.

One of the popular pastimes is swapping the time of day and experiences between soldiers and visitors from the States and other parts of the world. It's usually easy to find somebody traveling through the Pacific who knows someone a doughboy knows. It often is a problem, however, for a soldier to find time to do all the things he would like

to do on his periods off duty. Frequently a good movie will be scheduled at the post theater and right across the way there may be a championship bout or ball game under way.

Many a top-rate boxer has been trained right here, and three ex-Schofield men are now making headway professionally around New York and the East. The Army units here more than once have developed bowlers who breezed over to the mainland "back home" to clean up in that field of sports.

Troops who favor Hawaii as a foreign assignment point out that Panama and the Philippines, while plenty interesting and packed full of recreational opportunities are tropical. And the boys who have done hitches around the circuit would not leave the tropics off their schedule if they had it all to do over again.

## Regimental Christmas Tree for Upton Boys

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—For some time before Old St. Nick heads his reindeer into this Army camp, a large Christmas tree will shed its multicolored holiday glow in the headquarters area between the flagpole and the mess hall.

Again on the job to brighten the lives of soldiers as they did back in the World War period, citizens of nearby Paschoque have arranged with Capt. A. H. Rankin, post morale officer, to provide red, white and blue light bulbs for the tree, which will be topped by a large blazing star.

Varied entertainment has been planned for men and officers required to remain on the reservation during the holidays. Men of the 198th C. A. (AA) will compete for the most original and best-decorated tree from each battery. A cash prize will be awarded the winning unit.

Immediately after retreat on Sunday, Dec. 22, there will be a special regimental Christmas tree lighting ceremony. The band will play holiday music and soldiers will sing carols. There will also be a special Christmas service under direction of Maj. Park W. Huntington, regimental chaplain.

On Monday morning, Dec. 23d gifts sent to the regiment by the Delaware Service and Civic Association will be distributed to the men.

## Saluting Demon Crashes

FORT MEADE, Md.—One recruit here was told to use a little discretion in saluting, hereafter.

Driving an Army car past an officer on the road, he saluted—and crashed into a tree.

## McPherson's Inductee Entertained Like Hero

FT. McPHERSON, Ga.—A Georgia boy who was first to be inducted into the new Army at Ft. McPherson this week was the most-entertained man this section has heard of since Charley Lindbergh made his hop to France.

The new soldier, first man to enter the Army in the 4th Corps Area under the Selective Service act, was honored extensively by high-ranking officers of the area for 24 hours prior to his induction. As he took the service oath, he was issued Serial No. 34,002,301. The soldier is Clyde Odell Brown of Franklin, Ga.

Arriving by bus, train and street car, the first Trainees quickly settled down to the initial phases of their new life. Nine of the men who followed Brown through the processing mill were escorted by an impressive motorcade from their local draft board headquarters.

The motorcade was greeted by Col. S. W. Winfree, Post Commander; Maj. J. H. Harper, Executive Officer, and Capt. J. M. Emigh Post Adjutant.

Largest group to arrive was composed of 12 men from Athens, Ga. Thirty-two men comprised the entire first contingent of Selectees. At a late hour Wednesday, not a single man of the first 16 examined physically had been rejected.



"What'll they do there?" echoed the other. "Ain't you ever been out with a soldier?"

"Sir, could I have the afternoon off?"

"Ah yes, Tinker. Your grandmother, I suppose."

"Yes, sir. She's making her first parachute jump."

## Texas Dog Appoints Self Mascot of Mass. Guard Band at Camp Hulen

CAMP HULEN, Tex.—There's a music-loving dog, part bull breed, that has won the hearts of all members of the 68th Coast Artillery (AA) in training here. The canine has been dubbed "Iron Mike" by 1st Sgt. Jim Wyse of Boston, member of Battery B.

When the Massachusetts Guardsmen first arrived here two months ago, the outfit found it had on its hands quite a number of canine followers, for soldiers like dogs and most dogs love soldiers. But it was left to "Iron Mike" to virtually win the mascot berth, at least of the regimental band.

The white bull had been noticed going through his paces with the band, and the researchers got busy. It developed that the dog comes from near-by Palacios, where his owner resides. Each morning, "Iron Mike" habitually hops the first workmen's bus to the camp. There he debusses and heads straight for the orderly tent of Battery B, where he sleeps until time for the band to start its daily rounds of the area. As the band forms, the dog gets set for marching. Off he goes beside the musicians to the keen delight of Earl Anderson, warrant officer and band leader, and all the others.

When the band stops marching and playing, "Iron Mike" wanders off for a bit of slumming on his own. As dusk falls he heads for the bus to ride home.

## Blend of Army and College Gridiron Pageantry To Thrill Fans As Shelby Teams Meets M.S.C.

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—All the thrills of major collegiate football competition are promised when the Camp Shelby gridsters meet the Mississippi Southern aggregation today on Faulkner Field at Hattiesburg. Military color and pageantry will be added with nine Army bands, representing units of Ohio's 37th Division swinging down the field before cheering soldiers and civilian fans.

Frank Lane, Cincinnati, nationally-known football authority and Western Conference football and basketball official, will referee the game, which will be broadcast by Station WCKY, the Cincinnati-Covington outlet of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Hattiesburg citizens have arranged to finance the radio broadcast from a fund of \$25,000 recently raised to aid in entertaining the Camp Shelby soldiers Division. Chaplain William P. O'Connor has been working with

Norman King, his assistant, in planning the game and broadcast.

Gov. Paul Johnson of Mississippi and Mrs. Johnson plan to join Army officials at the field where notable including the Governor's staff and their wives, will occupy a special section.

Meanwhile, 50 Ohio soldier-gridders are in hard training for a game under direction of Lt. Raymond J. Novonty, Robert Reed, Arthur Walton, and E. S. Winsper. A total of eleven and reserves will be chosen from this squad.

## Jay Retains Championship

FT. JAY, N. Y.—Ft. Jay's football team defeated the Ft. Hancock eleven, 21 to 0, in the last game of the season at Asbury Park Stadium retaining its II Corps Area championship laurels. This makes the third consecutive championship won by the team.

## Here Is One Operation That Saved Time

EL PASO, Tex.—We've heard of babies swallowing pins and needles, etc., but not until this week did we hear of a grownup gulping a wrist watch! He's a private in the Army at Fort Bliss.

He said he swallowed it purposely after Mexican authorities picked him up in Juarez, for some unknown reason. He thought they might take his watch so he put it in his mouth.

At headquarters a police officer lectured the private in Spanish. Not understanding the language, he feared they wanted his watch. So he swallowed. Down it went.

And the private was soon started on his way to the hospital. An operation was performed to recover the timepiece.

"What did old Sergeant Major Blank die off?"  
"Drinking shellac."  
"Well, he must have had a mighty fine finish."

The sailor had just returned from an extended shake-down cruise and was telling of the beauties of Egypt. "And there was the Sphinx," he said.

"Sphinx," interrupted his soldier listener. "What is that?"

"It's the head of a woman carved in solid rock."

"Oh," said the other. "I've seen lots of women like that, and I never had to go all the way to Egypt."

They were arranging to put on a show at the barracks. Calls for amateur actors went out, and the results were amazing. The Chaplain interviewed each candidate, hoping he could discover an old trouper.

"Have you ever had any stage experience?" he asked one soldier.

The man scratched his head. "Well, sir," the man replied, "I once had my leg in a cast."

Failing to make the grade at recruit camp on account of his stubbornness and disobedience of orders, a discharged Selectee sulkily thrust his head out of the window just as the train he was on was leaving. The brakeman was passing through, and he touched the disgruntled one on the back.

"Better keep your head inside," he warned.

"Can't a guy look out the window if he wants to?" snapped the tough egg.

"Sure you can," retorted the brakeman. "But if you dent any of the ironwork on the bridge we're about to cross, you'll pay for it."

"Hello, Jenny, watcha doing Saturday night?"

"I gotta date."

"An' the Saturday after that?"  
"I gotta date."  
"An' the Saturday after that?"  
"I gotta date."  
"My gosh, woman, don't you never take a bath?"

"Sure, I know Corporal Smallers. He's one of my stablemates."  
"But he's not a boxer."  
"Neither am I. We eat in the same messhall."

## Snow Delays Burning Of Brush on Range But Not Training

FT. DIX, N. J.—The first night maneuvers of the season were cut out over the past week-end by F. A. Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Edward C. Rose.

Despite the snow-covered ground the unit completed a field problem attack and simulated fire. While this was in progress, the 13th Inf. in the field under command of Col. Julius Ochs Adler. The snow was the first encountered since the 4th Division was inducted into Federal service.

Meanwhile, burning of 4000 acres of underbrush and scrub trees on the new target range area was postponed until the snow melts. Maj. William A. Sexton, who planned the controlled "forest fire" said it may be sprung before the job can be finished.

## 3d Battalion Boxing Championship

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Team championship of the 29th Infantry boxing league has been won by the 3d Battalion fisticufflers as the outcome of a series of cards offered at the post in the past few weeks. Third ran up a total of 1210 points with 977½ for the 2d Battalion and 857½ for the 3d.

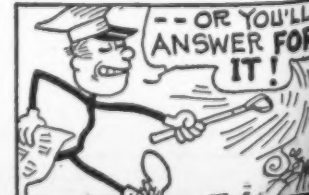
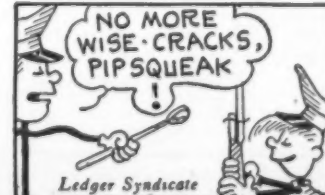
## REAR RANK RALPH

by Joe Bowers



## REAR RANK RALPH

by Joe Bowers



## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

War. Off. Carl G., retired from active service.  
Chandler, Maj. George M., San Francisco, Calif., to Washington, D. C.  
Trucker, Lieut. Col. Albert, to Antonio, Tex.  
Woodward, Maj. James M., to Riverside, Calif.  
Coffey, Capt. Frank E., to Moffett Field, Calif.  
STAFF CORPS  
Barnes, Lieut. Col. Harold M., to Seelye, Calif.  
General's Department  
Lien, Lieut. Col. William E., to Monterey, Calif.  
Corps  
Carter, Capt. Henry M., to Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.  
Bourgeois, 2d Lieut. Francis P., 4th, Langley Field, Va., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Cross, Capt. Walter W., Albright Field, C. Z., to Balboa Heights, C. Z.  
Quigley, Maj. John H., Indianapolis, Ind., to Washington, D. C.  
Each of the following named officers of the Air Corps will be transferred from Kelly Field, Tex., to the place named after his name:

1ST LIEUTENANTS  
Gregory Holsting Jr., Hemet, Calif.  
Henry C. Hugin, Sikeston, Mo.  
Fletcher J. Purdie, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
Prescott, Dallas, Tex.  
2ND LIEUTENANTS  
Lusk, Donald T., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Each of the following named 1st Lieutenants of the Air Corps will be transferred from Randolph Field, Tex., to the place named after their names:  
Barnham, L., Muskogee, Okla.; Boyd, William S., Jackson, Miss.; Edwards, John E., Ontario, Calif.; Kinney, Andrew J., Albany, Ga.; Smith, William T., Albany, Ga.; Camp, James B., East St. Louis, Mo.; Long, Charles J., 3d, East St. Louis, Mo.; McDaniel, Lieut. Col. Arthur B., Spokane, Wash., to Ft. Wright, Wash.  
Lieut. Col. William O. March, Field, Calif., to Riverside, Calif.  
Lieut. Col. Willis H., Langley Field, Va., to Tampa, Fla.

Each of the following named second lieutenants of the Air Corps Reserve will be transferred from Kelly Field, Tex., to Stockton, Calif.:

Alton R. Carr, John H. Conrad, Charles C. Doster, John S. Dymock, Otis L. Elliott, Robert C. Fay, Robert W. Fender, William C. Grund, Le Vergue C. Jochim, Hugh F. Knoll, James O. Lien, Robert T. McKee, Stanley E. Matthews, Rollin B. Moore Jr., Orville J. Moss, Lowell D. Pearce, Jerome A. Reckha, Jack B. Riley, J. Lawrence Smith, George P. Teorey, Richard J. White, Jones, Yow, J.

2d Lieut. Roger McK., Randolph Field, Tex., to Ellington Field, Tex.  
2d Lieut. Richard W., Mitchell Field, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept.  
Lieut. Col. Frank O'D., Washington, D. C., to Orlando, Fla.

STAFF CORPS  
Cullwell, Capt. Robert P., to Quarry Heights, Canal Zone.  
Oppenheim, 1st Lieut. Russell L., to San Antonio, Tex.

2d Lieut. Oscar R., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Elman J., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. McFate E., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Frederick W., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Luther O., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Virgil M., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. George C., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Alphens E., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Clarence C., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Walter R., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Andrew F., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. William L., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Wilmer A., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. William A., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Kenneth K., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Frank G., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. John, to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Robert H., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Samuel R., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. William A., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Marion A., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Dallas L., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. David J., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Stuart K., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Richard L., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Harold W., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Robert A., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. John J., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Rayford B., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. John W., to Montgomery, Ala.

2d Lieut. Lewis J., to Montgomery, Ala.  
2d Lieut. Walter S., to Kansas City, Mo.  
2d Lieut. Jackson K., to Middletown, Pa.

1st Lieut. Charles K., to Long Island, N. Y.  
2d Lieut. William H., Atlanta, Ga., to Langley Field, Va.  
2d Lieut. George F., Mandan, N. D., to Dayton, O.

2d Lieut. William N., Los Angeles, Calif., to Sacramento, Calif.  
2d Lieut. Frank A., continued duty at Washington, D. C.  
2d Lieut. Harold E., Cleveland Heights, O., to Chanute Field, Ill.

2d Lieut. Leonard H. Hydes, Md., to Puerto Rico.  
2d Lieut. Douglas W., duty at Washington, D. C.  
2d Lieut. William H., duty at Kelly Field, Tex.

2d Lieut. Edward T., duty at Kelly Field, Tex.  
2d Lieut. John E., Hobbs, Neb., to March Field, Calif.  
2d Lieut. Frank R., to Wright Field, Dayton, O.

1st Lieut. Thomas N., to Washington, D. C.  
1st Lieut. Harry C., to March Field, Riverside, Calif.  
1st Lieut. Albert M., to Maxwell Field, Ala.

2d Lieut. William F., to Fairfield Air Depot, Fairfield, O.  
2d Lieut. Col. Paul J., to Ogilthorpe, Ga.  
2d Lieut. Col. Terrill E., to Ft. McClellan, Va.

2d Lieut. Don R., to Langley Field, Va.  
1st Lieut. George H., to Washington, D. C.  
1st Lieut. Samuel M., to Aberdeen, Md.

Schuppener, 2nd Lieut. Paul B., to Aberdeen, Md.

Brydson, 1st Lieut. Joseph Henry, to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.  
Trimble, Lieut. Col. Richard B., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Goodwin, Lieut. Col. Samuel R., to Ft. Knox, Ky.  
Garr, Lieut. Col. Mack, to Tullahoma, Tenn.  
Shoemaker, Lieut. Col. Henry M., to Palacios, Tex.

Pollon, Col. Arthur, retired from service, Cavalry Reserve.  
Tanner, Capt. Burford M., to Anchorage, Alaska.  
Homer, 1st Lieut. John W., to Ft. Riley, Kan.

McGee, 1st Lieut. Joseph B., to Ft. Riley, Kan.  
McMillan, 1st Lieut. Dan S., to Ft. Riley, Kan.  
Pincetti, 2d Lieut. Marcel F., to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Baird, 2d Lieut. Cecil E., to Ft. Riley, Kan.  
Hall, 2d Lieut. Robert P., to Ft. Riley, Kan.  
Brage, 1st Lieut. Thomas R., to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Strickland, 2d Lieut. Jesse C., to Ft. Riley, Kan.  
Cullen, 2d Lieut. Edward J., to Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y.  
Curtis, Capt. Charles A., Atlanta, Ga., to Piedmont, N. J.

Roper, Capt. George M., Ft. Houston, Tex., to Camp Wolters, Tex.  
Russell, Capt. Andrew G., to Randolph Field, Tex.  
Ulrich, Capt. Erving J., to McChord Field, Wash.

Lans, Capt. Stanley B., to Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Whitfield, 2d Lieut. Arthur E., to the Philippine Dept.  
Wood, 2d Lieut. Horace E., to March Field, Riverside, Calif.

Chemical Warfare Service  
Linsert, Col. Henry, Omaha, Neb., to Edgewood, Md.  
Boyd, Capt. James W., Kalamazoo, Mich., to Edgewood, Md.

Shelker, Lieut. Col. Haig, Edgewood, Md., to Governors Island, N. Y.  
Gibson, Col. Adelino, Ft. Hayes, O., to Memphis, Tenn.  
McGinnery, Col. Edward, Ft. Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex.

Garcia, Col. Frederick R., Edgewood, Md., to San Francisco, Calif.  
Holm, 1st Lieut. Clifford P., Brookings, S. D., to Edgewood, Md.  
Fentiman, 2d Lieut. Louis John, to Edgewood, Md.

Russell, 1st Lieut. George William, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.  
Chaplain Reserve  
Tiffany, Chaplain (1st Lieut.) Frank Leslie, to active duty, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Chaplain, Lieut. Col. Gail (Chaplain), to Ft. MacArthur, Calif.  
Coast Artillery  
Gibson, Lieut. Col. Manly B., Ft. Rosecrans, Calif., to Torrey Pines, Calif.

LaFrenz, Lieut. Col. William F., Ft. Scott, Calif., to Torrey Pines, Calif.  
Lofst, Lieut. Col. Frederick F., Ft. Stevens, Ore., to Torrey Pines, Calif.

Block, Lieut. Col. Elmer R., Camp Huilen, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.  
Cochran, Lieut. Col. Hugh McC., Camp Huilen, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.

Bea, Capt. Herbert T., Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hitchcock, Tex.  
McLain, Capt. Edward W., Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.

Partin, Capt. Calvin L., Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.  
Schweidel, Capt. Kermit R., Camp Huilen, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.

Aber, 2d Lieut. John E., Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hitchcock, Tex.  
deLator, 2d Lieut. Frank T. Jr., Camp Huilen, Tex., to Hitchcock, Tex.

McMorrow, Lieut. Col. Hubert A., Minneapolis, Minn., to Ft. Eustis, Va.  
Seamen, Lieut. Col. Evan C., Providence, R. I., to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Muller, Col. Hollis L., to San Francisco, Calif.  
Coast Artillery Reserve  
Williams, 1st Lieut. James M., Brockton, Mass., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Richards, Capt. John R. Jr., Ft. Eustis, Va., to Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Dickman, 2d Lieut. Kenneth W., Kimmiswick, Mo., to Dayton, O.

DeHart, Capt. Stanley B., Washington, D. C., to Augusta, Ga.  
Reit, 1st Lieut. Walter H., Washington, D. C., to active duty.

Rolle, Lieut. Col. Lloyd E., Long Beach, Calif., to Ft. Ord, Calif.  
Thaxton, 2d Lieut. Walter H., Kingsport, Tenn., to Langley Field, Va.

Brown, 2d Lieut. William N. 2d, St. Louis, Mo., to Kelly Field, Tex.  
Scales, 1st Lieut. James W., to Camp Bowie, Brownwood, Tex.

Turner, 1st Lieut. Edwin M., to Washington, D. C.  
Wax, 1st Lieut. Hyman Bernard, to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.  
Carruth, 2d Lieut. Ullman J., to Kelly Field, Tex.

Farnier, 1st Lieut. Kenneth T., to Tampa, Fla.  
Cully, 2d Lieut. George H., to Naciminto, Calif.  
Brightman, 1st Lieut. John Y., New York, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept.

Dental Corps Reserve  
Basse, 1st Lieut. Udo Frank, to Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Cathroe, Maj. James S., to Savannah, Ga.

Engineer Corps  
Ball, Lieut. Col. Clinton W., to Rock Island, Ill.  
Klock, Capt. Karl T., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

Engineer Corps Reserve  
Graham, Maj. Howard O., to Camp Grant, Ill.  
Wyatt, Capt. Frank H., to Washington, D. C.

Longfellow, Capt. Eben S., to Washington, D. C.  
Keim, 1st Lieut. Kenneth H., to Kansas City, Mo.  
Hitchcock, Maj. Walter A., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Ray, Capt. Frank A., to New Orleans, La.  
Forbes, 2d Lieut. Henry, to Camp Huilen, Tex.  
Roe, Maj. Charles H., continued duty at Washington, D. C.

Wasserman, 1st Lieut. Nathan, duty at Baltimore, Md.  
Lowe, Maj. Harold S., Lexington, Mass., to Washington, D. C.  
Harvey, Capt. James S., Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.

Smith, Capt. Rueben W., to Elmendorf Field, Alaska.  
Addington, Capt. Carl A., to West Palm Beach, Fla.  
Field Artillery  
Gurney, Lieut. Col. Augustus M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Ft. Meade, Md.

Middletown, Pa.  
Parker, Capt. Frederic T., West Palm Beach, Fla., to Middletown, Pa.

McAllister, 2d Lieut. Gerald B., Salt Lake City, Utah, to Hamilton Field, Calif.  
Nuttall, 2d Lieut. Benjamin J. Jr., Cordova, Ala., to Maxwell Field, Ala.

Harris, 1st Lieut. Frederick A., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
Hatch, 2d Lieut. William Edward, to active duty Hamilton Field, Calif.

Prince, 1st Lieut. Ralph M., Portland, Ore., to McChord Field, Wash.  
Hotler, 2d Lieut. Clarence F., Ft. Harrison, Ind., to Washington, D. C.

Finance Department  
Flint, Lieut. Col. Maxton H., to San Francisco, Calif.  
Threkehold, 2d Lieut. Lawrence D., to Brooks Field, Tex.

Infantry  
Francis, Lieut. Col. John R., Washington, D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Grady, Capt. Luke B., Ft. Hayes, O., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Uhrbrock, Capt. Harold W., Chicago, Ill., to Edgewood, Md.  
Cook, Lieut. Col. Lloyd H., Washington, D. C., to Ft. Meade, Md.

Jordan, Col. Harry L., retired from active service.  
Lucas, Lieut. Col. Burton L., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Meade, Md.

Smith, Lieut. Col. Oscar S., Ft. Ord, Calif., to Camp Wolters, Tex.  
Kellogg, Lieut. Col. Paul V., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Camp Wolters, Tex.

Garvin, Maj. Crump, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Camp Wolters, Tex.  
Kotzebue, Lieut. Col. Leon L., Ft. Ord, Calif., to Naciminto, Calif.

Metcalfe, Lieut. Col. Samuel L., Ft. Ord, Calif., to Naciminto, Calif.  
Carter, Maj. Maynard H., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Naciminto, Calif.

Gilmartin, Maj. Austin F., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Naciminto, Calif.  
Brandhorst, Maj. Henry W., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Naciminto, Calif.

Dooley, Maj. James E., Ft. Warren, Wyo., to Naciminto, Calif.  
Hoke, Maj. William M., Ft. Custer, Mich., to Macon, Ga.

Duffner, Maj. Carl P., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Macon, Ga.  
Ellison, Maj. Henry B., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Macon, Ga.

Howe, Lieut. Col. James H., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Spartanburg, S. C.  
Porch, Maj. Paul K., Ft. Houston, Tex., to Camp Wolters, Tex.

Granberry, Lieut. Col. Hal C., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Camp Wolters, Tex.  
Vermette, Lieut. Col. Raymond E., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Kirk, Lieut. Col. Robert J. Jr., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to Spartanburg, S. C.  
Ancrum, Maj. James N., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Dumas, Lieut. Col. Albert H., Ft. Thomas, Ky., to Spartanburg, S. C.  
Rich, Lieut. Col. Francis M., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Knapp, Lieut. Col. Charles P., relieved from duty with Georgia National Guard.  
Kinderkrantz, Lieut. Col. Earnest A., Altoona, Pa., to Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Stevens, Col. James A., Roanoke, Va., to Indiantown Gap, Pa.  
Compton, Maj. Irving, Eau Claire, Wis., to Camp Wolters, Tex.

Cook, Lieut. Col. Lloyd H., to Ft. George G. Meade, Md.  
McDonnell, Lieut. Col. Paul J., to Tullahoma, Tenn.

Mayo, Capt. Paul A., duty at Ft. Houston, Tex.  
Wiggins, Lieut. Col. Porter P., New York, N. Y., to Governors Island, N. Y.

Rudelius, Lieut. Col. Ernest A., Hawaiian Dept. to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Wells, Lieut. Col. George R., previous orders amended to assign him to Camp Robinson, Ark.

Norris, Lieut. Col. Leon E., Tampa, Fla., to Ft. Jay, N. Y.  
Jenkins, Col. John L., to Ft. Ord, Calif.  
Bennet, Col. Lloyd B., to Camp Livingston, La.

Norris, Col. Leon E., to Ft. Jay, N. Y.  
Cota, Lieut. Col. Norman D., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Arnold, 2d Lieut. John S., Alexandria, Va., to Washington, D. C.  
Infantry Reserve  
Lowry, Lieut. Col. Howard J., Madison, Wis., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Neider, Capt. Curtis A., Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Joliet, Ill.  
Greiner, Capt. Reginald R., March Field, Calif., to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Kieling, 1st Lieut. Harry J., March Field, Calif., to Fairbanks, Alaska.  
Ehret, 1st Lieut. Con H., Ft. Sill, Okla., to Macon, Ga.

Houston, 1st Lieut. Fred L., Camp Shelby, Miss., to Ft. Warren, Wyo.  
Tamsky, 1st Lieut. Ivan W., Centennial, Wyo., to McChord Field, Wash.

Kingshorn, 1st Lieut. James A., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.  
Dunning, 1st Lieut. Robert E., Chevy Chase, Md., to Washington, D. C.

Wood, 1st Lieut. Wilbur H., Helena, Mont., to McChord Field, Wash.  
Hooker, 1st Lieut. George B., duty at Washington, D. C.

Yelverton, 1st Lieut. Harold C., duty at Washington, D. C.  
Ingram, 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Jr., Camp Stewart, Ga., to duty.

Antwerp, 1st Lieut. Leslie W. V., South Williamsport, Pa., to Langley Field, Va.  
Cook, 1st Lieut. Coy R., Ft. Mill, S. C., to Savannah, Ga.

Massingale, Capt. John T., Ft. Sill, Okla., to Galveston, Tex.  
McDermott, 2d Lieut. Bernard A., Ft. Hayes, O., to Weidon Springs, Miss.

Stephenson, Capt. Leslie D., to Moffett Field, Calif.  
McCready, 1st Lieut. Charles L., to Camp Pendleton, Va.

Vaughan, 1st Lieut. Herman J., to Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y.  
Judge Advocate General's Dept.  
Harmeling, Lieut. Col. Henry, Washington, D. C., to Hartford, Conn.

Judge Advocate General's Dept. Reserve  
Wallace, Capt. Claire D., Portland, Ore., to McChord Field, Wash.

Medical Administrative Corps  
De la Mater, 1st Lieut. John Adolphus Jr., to Chicago General Depot, Chicago.

Medical Corps  
Allen, Col. William H., to Santa Barbara, Calif.  
Seelye, Maj. Sam F., to Camp Bowie, Tex.

Cook, Capt. Walter R., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Cook, Capt. Philip J., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Lane, Capt. Frank H., to Hawaiian Dept.

Alting, Maj. Emery E., to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.  
Underwood, Col. Jean R., to Philippine Dept.  
Craig, Lieut. Col. Joseph S., to Philippine Dept.

Craig, Maj. William R., to Philippine Dept.  
Deter, Maj. Dwight M., to Philippine Dept.  
Maupin, Capt. Clinton S., to Philippine Dept.

Metcalfe, 1st Lieut. William L., to Philippine Dept.  
Kern, 1st Lieut. Clyde V., to Philippine Dept.  
Worthington, Lieut. Col. Josiah W., to Philippine Dept.

Lewis, Capt. Robert B., to Philippine Dept.  
Todd, Capt. William A., to Rochester, Minn.  
Vard, Capt. Donald M., to Rochester, Minn.

Moore, Maj. Prentice L., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.  
Bennett, Capt. Eaton W., to Washington, D. C.  
Roberts, Capt. John E., to Moffett Field, Calif.

Waskowicz, Capt. Aloysius T., to Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Gladish, Col. Isaac O., to Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Makel, Lieut. Col. Hertel P., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pickering, Lieut. Col. Clifford E., to Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Bourbon, Lieut. Col. Rollo P., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

Council, Maj. Francis E., to Ft. Mason, Calif.  
Hill, Maj. Verne C., to San Angelo, Tex.  
Belzold, Capt. Curtis W., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Gallison, Capt. Robert L., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.  
Kemp, Capt. Orion V., to Ft. Mason, Calif.  
Kennebeck, Maj. Marvin E., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

King, Capt. John H., to Washington, D. C.  
Lewis, Capt. Ralph W., to Camp Edwards, Mass.  
Parsons, Capt. Ernest H., to Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Weaver, Capt. Joseph U., to Ft. Ord, Calif.  
Cook, Lieut. Col. Everett L., to Washington, D. C.  
Martin, Lieut. Col. Joseph I., to Camp Grant, Ill.

Harrison, Capt. William C., to Elmendorf Field, Anchorage, Alaska.  
de Forest, 1st Lieut. Walter R., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gorman, 1st Lieut. Robert B., to Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Each of the following named officers of the Medical Department is transferred to Anchorage, Alaska:

McQueen, Capt. Max B., Medical Corps Reserve, from Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
Crafts, Capt. John G., Medical Corps Reserve, from Monterey, Calif.

Bolstad, 1st Lieut. Donald S., Medical Corps Reserve, from Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
Brandt, 1st Lieut. Max J., Dental Corps Reserve, from Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Mantell, Capt. Louis K., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Riverside, Calif.  
Lowry, Lieut. Col. Robert H., Washington, D. C., to Camp Claiborne, La.

Gothwaite, Col. Ralph H., Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hot Springs National Park, Ark.  
Matlack, Lieut. Col. Frank S., duty at Camp Lee, Va.

Patton, Capt. Thomas E., Ft. Harrison, Ind., to Indiantown Gap, Pa.  
Mallory, Capt. Philip W., Washington, D. C., to Mineral Wells, Tex.

Smith, Lieut. Col. Andrew W., McChord Field, Wash., to Hawaiian Dept.  
Snalley, Lieut. Col. Harry E., Dental Corps, Ft. Houston, Tex., to Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Wilson, 1st Lieut. George H., Wash., D. C., to El Paso, Tex.  
Criswell, 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Jr., Washington, D. C., to Denver, Col.

Carson, Capt. Theodore M., St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago.  
Noonan, Lieut. Col. James E., Vet. Corps, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Chicago, Ill.

Roberts, Lieut. Col. Edwin H., Denver, Col., to Camp Peary, Tenn.

Campbell, Lieut. Col. Daniel C., Ft. Houston, Tex., to Camp Peary, Tenn.

Cirilo, Capt. Joseph S., El Paso, Tex., to Camp Peary, Tenn.

Medical Corps Reserve  
Steuer, Capt. Herbert P., Minneapolis, Minn., to Denver, Col.

Holcher, 1st Lieut. Edward C., Kirkwood, Mo., to Washington, D. C.  
Myers, 1st Lieut. George W., Boston, Mass., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shear, 1st Lieut. Manuel H., Austin, Tex., to Barksdale Field, La.

Prance, 1st Lieut. Carl M., duty at Denver, Col.

Moe, 2d Lieut. Clark L., active duty at Ft. Mason, Calif.

Damron, Capt. Harold R., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Pohl, 1st Lieut. Robert L., to Randolph Field, Tex.

Bobbs, Capt. Solomon S., to Charleston, W. Va.

Sassen, 1st Lieut. Charles A., to Pictinary Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Toloff, 1st Lieut. Edward M., to Aberdeen, Md.

McClary, 1st Lieut. George R., Miami, Fla., to Washington, D. C.

McDowell, Capt. James F., to Hawaiian Dept.

Baumhauer, 1st Lieut. Charles A., to Savannah, Ga.

Ordinance Department  
Zeller, Capt. George A., to Washington, D. C.

Dame, 2d Lieut. Richard G., to Proving Ground, Ill.

Nutt, 2d Lieut. Robert E., to Proving Ground, Ill.

Graham, 1st Lieut. Howard C., to Radford, Va.

Conn, 2d Lieut. Glenn L., to Radford, Va.

Serren, Lieut. Col. Mark M., duty at Radford, Va.

Carlson, Capt. Gunnar C., Metuchen, N. J., to Proving Ground, Ill.

Harris, Maj. John P., detailed as member of Joint Army and Navy Board on Powder Specifications.

Ordinance Department Reserve  
Crossett, Capt. Frederick J., Aberdeen, Md., to Metuchen, N. J.

Scordas, 1st Lieut. Paul H., Aberdeen, Md., to Metuchen, N. J.

Hoffman, 2d Lieut. Shelton O., Aberdeen, Md., to Metuchen, N. J.

Beardsley, Capt. Charles H., New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.

Finn, Capt. Joseph E., Pittsburgh, Pa., to duty.

## Southern Gals Help the 27th Division Waltz Those Dawgone Blues Away

by Grant Powers  
FORT McCLELLAN, Ala. — The gals along Broadway, in the Bronx and Brooklyn best keep up with their letter writing. Yes sires, the social season here is on the other foot. They used to say the colonels and the captains had the best of it, but not today, buddy. Nope, the "buck" shines just as bright here, if not a few wats brighter on Wednesday and Saturday nights than he did back home.

The officers of the 27th Division sit by on the sidelines and watch with envy the gents that tote the rifles and shine the pans. Here under the sponsorship of the various women's civic groups of Birmingham, Gadsden, Anniston and Piedmont loads of lovelies are transported to the regimental dances for the enlisted men. Arranged by the divisional recreation officer, Lieut. Col. Tristram Tupper, the well-known author and Hollywood script writer, each regiment has its evening.

The enlisted men arrive in the canvas-topped one and a half-ton troop transports; the gals in special buses from the cities. One can just about hear the heart thumps as the 300 selected men from each regiment await the entrance of the Southern girls. Dress of course is formal. The lads have the Alabama clay and drill dust brushed from their blouses, their brass buttons and regimental badges and insignia shined to a million.

Don't think for a minute that the Southern belles aren't thrilled and excited about the "blind dates." Now they say there are waiting lists, for the dances for it is "the thing" among the young ladies of the local cities to be invited to the Army dances.

College boys from Colgate, Michigan State, Indiana, Georgetown and Cornell, bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks and boys from all walks of life get a big kick out of waltzing and dippy-doodling with debutantes, school teachers, business girls and high school seniors.

At first the troops were a little worried whether or not their military bands could master the hot numbers like the "Ferryboat Serenade" as well as the "Stars and Stripes Forever", but the regimental bands are largely composed of many lads who have

played in dance orchestras and feel right at home with any scores in front of them.

Cutting-in is permitted and every soldier is supposed to quit the floor after each dance and give his buddy a chance to trip a bit. Every soldier is tagged with a red, blue or green ribbon so that he may be hustled from the floor to the stag line and await the word from the "observation squadron" composed of officers who see to it that no bloke takes advantage of his smile or winning ways and holds on to a sweet young lady all evening.

Everybody has a good time. Of course romance rears its head here and there as is to be expected. The Southern girl's accent and the Yankee lad's gallantry melt with a dreamy waltz and you can see couples hand in hand looking for a seat at the far end of the gym to have a "let's hear more about yourself" chat. The officers now and then get in a dance with the sponsors. Prizes are given for the best waltzers, jitterbugs and lindy-hoppers. The boys are given cartons of cigarettes; the gals lamps and candy. The dances are truly cementing good feeling between the troops and the surrounding country and it will not be surprising if many a Northern lad loses his heart to a Southern miss before spring.

The girls are learning all about the army and its really a swell pepper-upper for a lonesome private to dance with a local society gal and go away with the feeling that "Gosh, I'm just as an important part of this man's army as the skipper". As a morale builder the regimental dances are invaluable and as a defense against loneliness and homesickness, what can make a feller feel happier than holding a lovely Southern gal in his arms and dancing to hot "moosic".... well, you answer it soldier, I've a blue ribbon and it's my turn with a lovely brunette.

### Band Is Transferred

The 8th Inf. Band, now stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., is to be inactivated and its personnel and equipment transferred to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

## Guard Induction

(Continued from Page 1)  
that in the 40 posts scheduled for National Guard occupation, 15 will be completed on time; 10 will be one week late; five, 2 weeks; one, 3 weeks; two, 4 weeks; four, 5 weeks; one, 2 months; and two, 2 1/2 months.

Of the last two, one was in Missouri. The camp site originally was Iowa, he explained, but lack of an adequate water supply forced removal of the camp to the Missouri site. The other of the two was Ft. Warren, Wyo., where Regulars had to be moved out to training centers before work could start.

The Secretary got a laugh from the 80 or more correspondents when he explained why a one week delay occurred at Camp Claiborne, La. He said it was partly due to lack of water and partly to excessive rains, observing dryly that they probably prayed for rain and prayed too hard.

Present TENTATIVE plans call for completion of the National Guard induction by April 1. About 244,000 of the Guards are, or will be, in camp according to the Army's original schedule. About 96,000 Guards are involved in the delays.

As of Nov. 21, the strength of the Army was Regulars (including 1 yr. men), 387,811; National Guard, 106,833.

### Army's Ski Troops Get Special Glasses

SOUTHERIDGE, Mass. — The Army's ski troops, preparing for maneuvers in snowy Alaska, have been equipped with special glasses for protection against snow blindness.

Glare control has been made possible by a sheet of Polaroid material which admits useful light and eliminates dangerous glare. The strip of plastic, made by an optical company here, cannot shatter and eyes are thus protected against falls.

The eye protectors were adopted by the U. S. after a study of the Russo-Finn campaign. Finland's peerless ski troops were equipped with ski glasses.

## Let's Change Its Name

We slosh all day  
As we go on our way  
About our active training  
In a world of ooze  
That's over our shoes  
Whenever it is raining  
You are serving, Bud  
Under General Mud  
While you're at Fort McClellan  
And I don't see why  
Those that are high  
Don't name it Fort MUDCLELLAN.

James Anthony Reilly  
165th Inf. 27th Div.

## 'How It Began:—'

A group of Confederate officers were discussing Union troop dispositions with General Robert E. Lee. One of them mentioned the 69th... and thereby was tagged the great New York regiment, which is now the 165th Infantry of the 27th Division.

## New Allen Commander, As Quota Strength of Division Approached

FT. ETHAN ALLEN, Vt.—Units of the 1st Div. Artillery stationed here are now close to the Table of Organization strength. Every effort is being made to expedite the training of recruits and to relieve artillerymen from special duty so these units will be instantly ready for field duty upon call.

Col. Harold W. Huntly, FA, Post Commander and 1st Artillery Division Commander has been transferred from this station to become Chief of Staff for the IV Army Corps, Camp Blanding, Fla.

Col. John S. Wood, FA, has been relieved of command of the 7th FA Bn., and has assumed command of the fort. The Corps Area Service Command Detachment arrived here recently. It is composed of 30 enlisted men—eight from the 8th CA and 22 from the 240th CA, Maine National Guard, with home station at Ft. Williams, Me. This detachment eventually will take over Post Hqs. from the enlisted men of the 1st Div. Artillery.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 13)

Martinelli, 2d Lieut. Richard J., to 1st Lt., Ia.  
Simons, 2d Lieut. Aldred J., to 1st Lt., Ia.  
Stach, 2d Lieut. Ito R., to Aberdeen, Md.  
Madary, 2d Lieut. Charles R., to Philadelphia, Pa.  
Each of the following named first lieutenants of the Ordnance Dept. Reserve transferred from Dover, N. J., to other posts:  
Frank P. Schoenstein, Daniel C. Richardson, Coleman E. Campbell, John A. Ambrose.  
Each of the following named first lieutenants of the Ordnance Dept. Reserve transferred from Dover, N. J., to other posts:  
Joseph S. Simon, John J. O'Connor, J. P. Muller, Albert N. Holcombe.  
Each of the following named first lieutenants of the Ordnance Dept. Reserve transferred from Dover, N. J., to other posts:  
John H. Matkins, George F. Johnson, Heinz P. Weber.  
Eddy, Capt. Levi C., Hinsdale, Ill., to Eder, Md.  
Klar, 2d Lieut. Howard P., Baltimore, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa.  
Meckstroth, 2d Lieut. Carl R., East Cambridge, Mass., to Philadelphia, Pa.  
Strawn, Capt. Floyd L., relieved from duty at Radford, Va.  
Lucas, Lieut. Col. Ernest L., duty at Washington, D. C.  
Prendergast, 2d Lieut. John D., Oklahoma City, Okla., to Pendicktown, N. J.  
Schultz, 1st Lieut. Charles T., Pittsfield, Mass., to Springfield, Mass.  
Low, 2d Lieut. Clarence A., Ogden, Utah, to Fort Belvoir, Ill.  
Quartermaster Corps  
Antonovich, Maj. Emil P., duty at March Field, Wash.  
Rudolph, Capt. Francis A., Kelly Field, Tex., to Ellington Field, Tex.  
Jacobson, Lieut. Col. Simon, Washington, D. C., to Camp Claiborne, La.  
Longacre, Lieut. Col. Clarence, Omaha, Neb., to March Field, Calif.  
Black, Lieut. Col. Frederick L., Langley Field, Va., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.  
Knoll, Lieut. Col. Dallas L., Ft. Crook, S. D., to Ft. Wright, Wash.  
Dill, Lieut. Col. Lois C., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Mumma, Lieut. Col. Harlan L., Brownsville, Tex., to Houston, Tex.  
Fogle, Lieut. Col. Fred M., Jeffersonville, Ind., to New Orleans, La.  
Ottens, Lieut. Col. Hans, New Orleans, La., to Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Sciple, Capt. Carl M., Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington, D. C.  
Kay, Col. Joseph C., Kansas City, Mo., to Chicago, Ill.  
Ford, Lieut. Col. George R., to March Field, Fla.  
Cobb, Maj. Lawrence L., to Camp Lee, Va.  
Fashley, Lieut. Col. Walter A., to Washington, D. C.  
Wingate, Lieut. Col. Henry A., to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Quartermaster Reserve  
Pyle, Maj. Clyde B., Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington, D. C.  
Frederick, Capt. William B., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Bean, Capt. Theron W., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Eustrom, Capt. Harvey H., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Niemi, Capt. Arthur M., Chanute Field, Kan., to Washington, D. C.  
Kinshore, 1st Lieut. James B., Chanute Field, Kan., to New Orleans, La.  
Elzea, 1st Lieut. John W., Jeffersonville, Ind., to Alexandria, La.  
Borgstedt, 1st Lieut. George J., Ft. Meade, Md., to New Orleans, La.  
Houston, 1st Lieut. Clyde Z., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Campbell, 2d Lieut. John P., Ft. Knox, con. Ga.  
Guthrie, 2d Lieut. James J., Duncan, Okla., to Randolph Field, Tex.  
Leighton, 2d Lieut. Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa., to Charleston, S. C.  
Pyle, Maj. Clyde B., Washington, D. C., to Philadelphia, Pa.  
Perow, Capt. Robert H., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Washington, D. C.  
Alderman, Capt. Royal McC., Cleveland, Ohio, to Edgewood, Md.  
Hart, 1st Lieut. Phil C., Proving Ground, to duty.  
Pierke, 1st Lieut. Marvin B., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Baird, 1st Lieut. James B., Governors Island, N. Y., to Weldon Springs, Mo.  
Beane, Maj. Ralph W., Boston, Mass., to Washington, D. C.  
Cornelius, 1st Lieut. William F., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Wexhorst, Maj. William E., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington, D. C.  
Powers, 1st Lieut. James G., Arlington, Va., to Washington, D. C.  
McDaniel, 2d Lieut. Andrew J., Ft. Meade, Md., to Baltimore, Md.  
Penney, 2d Lieut. Richard D., San Antonio, Tex., to duty.  
Clark, Maj. Ralph W., Washington, D. C., to Weldon Springs, Mo.  
Dunbar, 2d Lieut. Kenneth A., Vincennes, Ind., to Jeffersonville, Ind.  
Soubier, Maj. Edward V., Washington, D. C., to Steelton, Pa.  
Allen, Maj. Arthur E., Washington, D. C., to Garden City, N. Y.  
Potter, Capt. Loren W., Washington, D. C., to Laclede, Mo.  
Smith, Maj. Junius E., Washington, D. C., to Long Island, N. Y.  
Merrill, 1st Lieut. Edward A., Indianapolis, Pa., to Chicago, Ill.  
Williams, 1st Lieut. John C., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Heywood, Lieut. Col. Frank A., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Governors Island, N. Y.  
Milroy, 2d Lieut. Charles K., duty at March Field, Fla.  
Leahy, Capt. John G., continued over Washington, D. C.  
Stoudt, 1st Lieut. George Kaufman, to March Field, Fla.  
Lepp, 2d Lieut. John, to Anniston, Ala.  
Levy, 2d Lieut. Benjamin H., to Washington, D. C.  
Sanitary Corps Reserve  
Karch, 1st Lieut. Saul, to Chanute Field, Kan.  
Signal Corps  
Kuns, Lieut. Col. Robert N., to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. James, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Ft. Houston, Tex.  
Gannon, 1st Lieut. William J., to Ft. Meade, Md.  
Veterinary Corps Reserve  
Goehner, 1st Lieut. William S., to Ft. Meade, Md.

**He Puts Glue on Ears But Neglects Teeth**  
EPHRATA, Pa.—"What's wrong with your ears, son?" asked a medical board doctor as he examined a young Selectee here.  
"Well, Doc -- uh -- you see, my ears are so big I put glue on them so they wouldn't stick out so far," stammered the youth.  
He was rejected—for bad teeth.

## New National Guard Induction Schedule

A new and revised schedule of induction for National Guard units yet to be ordered into the Federal service, early next year, was announced by the War Department late this week. Induction dates for all units except those marked with an asterisk in the list below originally were TENTATIVELY set for the period, Jan. 3-19; those marked with an asterisk had been TENTATIVELY scheduled for Feb. 3. "T" means tentatively.

The schedule released this week follows, with designations of unit, state, station and date of induction:

| I CORPS AREA           |                        |                     |                  |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 26th Div.              | Mass                   | Camp Edwards, Mass  | Jan 16, 1941     |
| 208th CA (AA)          | Conn                   | Camp Edwards, Mass  | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 102d CA Bn (AA) (Sep)  |                        |                     |                  |
| 37mm gun               | NY                     | Camp Edwards, Mass  | Jan 6, 1941      |
| Hq & Hq, 71st FA Brig  | NY                     | Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 187th FA (155mm how)   | NY                     | Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 258th FA (155mm gun)   | NY                     | Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 101st Cav (h-mecz)     | NY                     | Ft. Devens, Mass    | Jan 27, 1941     |
| II CORPS AREA          |                        |                     |                  |
| 369th CA (AA)          | NY                     | Ft. Ontario, NY     | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 261st CA (HD) (Type B) | Del & NJ               | HD Delaware         | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 372 Indf               | Mass, Ohio, NY, Md, DC | Ft Dix, NJ          | (T) Mar 10, 1941 |
| 101st MP Bn (Corps)    | NY                     | Ft Dix, NJ          | (T) Mar 10, 1941 |
| 186th FA (155mm how)   | NY                     | Madison Hqs, NY     | Jan 27, 1941     |
| III CORPS AREA         |                        |                     |                  |
| 28th Div               | Pa                     | Indiantown Gap, Pa  | (T) Feb 17, 1941 |
| 104th Cav (h-mecz)     | Pa                     | Indiantown Gap, Pa  | (T) Feb 17, 1941 |
| 29th Div               | Va, Md, DC             | Ft Meade, Md        | (T) Feb 3, 1941  |
| 191st Tk Bn            | NY, Mass, Va, Conn     | Ft Meade, Md        | (T) Feb 3, 1941  |
| 105th AT Bn            | Pa                     | Ft Meade, Md        | (T) Feb 3, 1941  |
| 103d AC Obsn Sq        | Pa                     | Harrisburg, Pa      | (T) Feb 17, 1941 |
| 104th AC Obsn Sq       | Md                     | Frederick, Md       | (T) Feb 3, 1941  |
| IV CORPS AREA          |                        |                     |                  |
| 33d Div                | Ill                    | Camp Peay, Tenn     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| Hq & Hq Bt, 75th FA    |                        |                     |                  |
| Brig                   | Tenn, Colo             | Camp Peay, Tenn     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 168th FA (155mm gun)   | Colo                   | Camp Peay, Tenn     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 191st FA (155mm how)   | Tenn                   | Camp Peay, Tenn     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 181st FA (155mm how)   | Tenn                   | Camp Peay, Tenn     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 107th Cav (h-mecz)     | Ohio                   | Camp Peay, Tenn     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 43d Division           | Conn, RI, Me, Vt       | C Blanding, Fla     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| Hq & Hq Bty, 74th FA   |                        |                     |                  |
| Brig                   | Ga & NH                | C Blanding, Fla     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 179th FA (155mm how)   | Ga                     | C Blanding, Fla     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 172d FA (155mm how)    | NH                     | C Blanding, Fla     | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 151st Med Bn           | Ohio                   | Ft. McClellan, Ala  | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 38th Div.              | Ind, Ky, W.Va          | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 17, 1941     |
| Hq & Hq Bty, 73d FA    |                        |                     |                  |
| Brig                   | Pa                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 190th FA (155mm gun)   | Pa                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 141st FA (155mm how)   | La                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 166th FA (155mm how)   | Pa                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 135th Med Regt         | Wisac                  | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 102d AT Bn             | NY                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 101st Sig Bn           | NY                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 101st Rad Int Co       | Pa                     | Camp Shelby, Miss   | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 84th Div               | ND, SD, Minn, Ia       | Camp Clairborne, La | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 151st Engr Regt (C)    | Ala                    | Camp Clairborne, La | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 109th AC Obsn Sq       | Minn                   | Camp Beauregard, La | Jan 27, 1941     |
|                        | Tex, Colo              |                     |                  |

| 101st AT Bn            | NY               | Ft Benning, Ga              | Jan 6, 1941      |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 102d Cav (h-mecz)      | NJ               | Ft Jackson, SC              | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 112th FA (75mm gun)    | NJ               | Ft Bragg, NC                | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 178th FA (155mm how)   | SC               | Ft Bragg, NC                | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 134th Med Regt         | NY               | Ft Bragg, NC                | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 207th CA (AA)          | NY               | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| Hq & Hq Bty, 102d CA   |                  |                             |                  |
| Brig (AA)              | NY               | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 209th CA (AA)          | NY               | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 107th CA Bn (AA) Sep   |                  |                             |                  |
| 37mm gun               | SC               | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 101st CA Bn (AA) Sep   |                  |                             |                  |
| 37mm gun               | Ga               | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 212th CA (AA)          | NY               | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 263d CA (HD) (Type B)  | SC               | HD Charleston, SC           | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 104th CA Bn (AA) Sep   |                  |                             |                  |
| 37mm gun               | Ala              | Camp Stewart, Ga            | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 118th AC Obsn Sq       | Conn             | Jacksonville, Fla           | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 113th AC Obsn Sq       | Ind              | Meridian, Miss              | Jan 17, 1941     |
| V CORPS AREA           |                  |                             |                  |
| 201st Inf, Less 3d Bn  | W. Va            | Ft Benj Harrison, Ind       | Jan 6, 1941      |
| VI CORPS AREA          |                  |                             |                  |
| 103d CA Bn (AA) (Sep)  | Ky               | Ft Sheridan, Ill            | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 37mm gun               |                  |                             |                  |
| 210th CA (AA)          | Mich             | Ft Sheridan, Ill            | (T) Feb 24, 1941 |
| 184th FA (155mm how)   | Ill              | Ft Custer, Mich             | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 108th AC Obsn Sq       | Ill              | Bat Creek, Mich             | (T) Feb 3, 1941  |
| VII CORPS AREA         |                  |                             |                  |
| *Hq & Hq Bty, 72d FA   | Mich             | 7th CA Training Center, Mo  | (T) Apr 1, 1941  |
| Brig                   |                  |                             |                  |
| *182 FA (155mm how)    | Mich             | 7th CA Training Center, Mo  | (T) Apr 1, 1941  |
| *177 FA (155mm how)    | Mich             | 7th CA Training Center, Mo  | (T) Apr 1, 1941  |
| *119 FA (155mm gun)    | Mich             | 7th CA Training Center, Mo  | (T) Apr 1, 1941  |
| VIII CORPS AREA        |                  |                             |                  |
| 113th Cav (h-mecz)     | Iowa             | Camp Bowie, Tex             | Jan 13, 1941     |
| 142d FA (155mm how)    | Ark              | Ft Sill, Okla               | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 204th CA (AA)          | La               | Camp Hulen, Tex             | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 105th CA Bn (AA) Sep   |                  |                             |                  |
| 37mm gun               | La               | Camp Hulen, Tex             | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 200th CA (AA)          | N Mex            | Ft Bliss, Tex               | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 206th CA (AA)          | Ark              | Ft Bliss, Tex               | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 260th CA (AA)          | DC               | Ft Bliss, Tex               | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 120th AC Obsn Sq       | Colo             | Ft Bliss, Tex               | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 104th AT Bn            | N Mex            | Ft Sam Houston, Tex         | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 106th CA Bn (AA) Sep   |                  |                             |                  |
| 37mm gun               | Ky               | Camp Hulen, Tex             | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 265th CA (HD) Type B   | BFla             | HD Galveston, Tex           | (T) Feb 3, 1941  |
| IX CORPS AREA          |                  |                             |                  |
| 40th Div               | Calif, Nev, Utah | Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 115th AC Obsn Sq       | Calif            | Paso Robles, Calif          | Jan 27, 1941     |
| 194th Tk Bn, less 1 co | Minn, Mo, Calif  | Ft Lewis, Wash              | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 144th FA (155mm gun)   | Calif            | Ft Lewis, Wash              | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 115th Cav (h-mecz)     | Wyo              | Ft Lewis, Wash              | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 103d AT Bn             | Wash             | Ft Lewis, Wash              | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| 205th CA (AA)          | Wash             | Ft Lewis, Wash              | (T) Feb 10, 1941 |
| *183d FA (155mm how)   | Idaho            | Ft Warren, Wyo              | (T) Apr 1, 1941  |
| *188th FA (155mm how)  | N Dak            | Ft Warren, Wyo              | (T) Apr 1, 1941  |
| Hq & Hq Bty, 101st CA  |                  |                             |                  |
| Brig                   | Minn             | March Field, Calif          | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 215th CA (AA)          | Minn             | March Field, Calif          | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 216th CA (AA)          | Minn             | March Field, Calif          | Jan 6, 1941      |
| 217th CA (AA)          | Minn             | March Field, Calif          | Jan 27, 1941     |

# The Army Quiz

Here's a little something in first aid. Eighty's an excellent score.

1. If a person faints, it's not a good idea to do one of these things: Elevate his head, elevate his feet, loosen clothing, sprinkle with water, administer smelling salts.
2. In the case of sunstroke, you ought to do only three of the following: Loosen clothing, elevate feet, give stimulant, apply ice pack, move patient to shade.
3. There are two things one never does in treating heat exhaustion: Give mild stimulants, keep patient awake, remove clothing, move patient to cool place.
4. Always place the tourniquet above a snakebite. Right? Yes No
5. When a man has an epileptic fit (check one): Nothing can be done. See that he does not injure himself. Administer stimulants. Slap his face repeatedly.
6. A man is suffering from freezing. Check the following either true or false: a. Take patient to warm room. (True - False) b. Wrap warmly. (True - False) c. Restore circulation by rubbing. (True - False) d. Have patient near fire. (True - False)
7. Isn't it a good idea to use sodium carbonate on burns? Yes No
8. In a burning building the air is better: Near the ceiling. Near the floor.
9. A compound fracture is one in which a bone is broken in more than one place. True False
10. In the "fireman's carry" the head is held upright. Yes No

## \$20,000,000 Supply Base to Be Built in Georgia

ATLANTA — An area about 10 miles from Atlanta has been chosen as a site for a new \$20,000,000 Army supply base by the QM Corps. Men are expected to be working on the construction of the depot by Christmas.

Contour maps for the first parcel to be developed, comprising about 600 acres, have already been prepared by the War Department. A second tract which the Army wishes to acquire is now being surveyed by engineers.

The new depot site lies slightly southeast of Atlanta in Clayton County on a broad, rolling plain paralleled by Highway 42, the new Macon route, on the East, and Highway 54 on the west.

Fifteen or more permanent warehouses are to be built, and the depot will serve the QM Corps as its southern source of supply.

## Seacoast Firing Schedule Brings Shipping Warning

FT. HANCOCK, N. J.—Warnings to shippers were sent out this week by Ft. Hancock officials announced that seacoast guns of the Harbor Defense of Sandy Hook will belch in record fire practice from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. on Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 20. The announcement was made by Col. Philip S. Gage, 7th C. A., commanding Ft. Hancock.

## Air Units Transferred

At the earliest possible date, the 4th and 92nd School Sqds. and the 7th Air Base Group (less the 2d Materiel Sqdn.) will be transferred from Maxwell Field, Ala., to the Air Corps Specialized Flying School at Selma, Ala. War Department officials said the movement would be made by motor convoy. Approximately 700 officers and enlisted men will be moved.



## Dix Recruit Show Bars Oldtimers

Fort Dix selectees are being treated like long lost brothers by the post recreation officer who is working overtime these days to bring them first class, flesh-and-blood entertainment. Last week a show was staged especially for them (oldtimers were barred) by a group of out-of-town dancers, singers and actors.

This was the first show put on for the new soldiers. Highspot of the evening was Jolly Bill (Blimp) Steinke, who illustrates Nick Kenny's radio column in the New York Daily Mirror. Jolly Bill, a wizard with the crayon, made on-the-spot sketches of some of the brasshats.

Shirley Howard, a Philadelphia singer, took all feminine honors by singing a sentimental love song to a trio of recruits who were chosen from among the audience.

The performers were treated to an Army snack after the show.

Photos by Joe Modlens Army Times Staff

## Army to Garrison Sill With 24,000 Men, Report

OKLAHOMA CITY—A garrison of 24,000 men will be maintained at Fort Sill, Okla., despite the transfer of the 45th Division to Abilene, Tex., it was reported here.

It was said that the War Department wants to make room for an artillery replacement center and an enlarged reception center for Selectees.

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## Expansion of 4 Air Corps Stations Ordered; Site for Another Chosen

Authority for construction of temporary barracks and other facilities for Air Corps installations at Boise, Ida.; Charlotte, N. C.; Bangor, Me., and Tucson, Ariz., and selection of Pendleton, Ore., as a site for a new Air Corps station was announced this week by the War Department.

It is planned later that the 19th Air Base Group, 89th Reconnaissance Sq. and 17th Bombardment Group (Med.) will be based at the projected Pendleton station. Cost of the other projects was set as follows:

Boise, \$1,393,700; Charlotte, \$1,235,800; Bangor, \$1,683,287, and Tucson, \$1,386,212. Placement of Air Corps units will be as follows:

Air Corps units to be stationed at Boise (Municipal Airport) will be the 42d Bombardment (M) Group Hqs. and Hqs. Sq., comprising the 75th, 76th, and 77th (N) Sqns., and the 16th Recon. Sqn., the 39th Air Base Group and weather, communication and other aviation personnel, together with necessary service troops. About 2500 officers and men will be located at this post.

At Charlotte (Municipal Airport) the following units will be stationed: the 56th Pursuit (I) Group Hqs. and Hqs. Sq., comprising the 61st, 62d and 63d (I) Pursuit Squadrons, the 29th Air Base Group, and weather, communication and other aviation personnel, and necessary QM, Sig., Ord., Med., Chem. Warfare Service and other special troops. The garrison at this post will include more than 1800 officers and men.

Assigned to Bangor (Municipal Airport) are the 43d Bombardment (H) Group Hqs. and Hqs. Sq., comprising the 63d, 64th and 65th Bombardment Sqns, and the 13th Recon. Sqn, the 8th Air Base Group and

weather, communication and other aviation personnel, together with necessary special troops. The garrison will be composed of about 2400 officers and men.

The Tucson (Municipal Airport) will be garrisoned by the following AC units: the 1st Bombardment Wing Hqs. and Hqs. Sq., the 41st Bombardment (M) Group Hqs. and Hqs. Sqn., comprising the 46th, 47th and 48th Bombardment Sqns, and the 6th Recon. Sqn., the 31st Air Base Group, and weather, communication and other aviation personnel, and necessary special troops. More than 2800 officers and men will comprise the garrison.

## Basketball Underway At Dupont

FT. DUPONT, Del.—The basketball season opened here this week with a game at the Delaware City High School in which the 21st C.A. polished off the 70th Eng. Co. (LP) by a score of 24 to 18. In the second game of the evening, the Med. Detach. nosed out the QM Detach., 37 to 35.

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## Col. Donovan Off On Secret Trip

BALTIMORE—"Donald Williams" got aboard the Atlantic Clipper here and the plane was halfway across the ocean before reporters found out he was really Col. William J. Donovan, wartime commander of the "Fighting 69th."

Their suspicions were aroused when they noted the initials on his baggage—W.J.D. That did not tally with "Donald Williams." Colonel Donovan's identity was established by descriptions of him given to Washington friends. They said he was off to visit points in Africa, Spain and Greece.

State Department officials confirmed that Colonel Donovan was headed overseas on another mission, but said they knew nothing of his purpose.

On his previous trip, Colonel Donovan collected material on fifth column activities for Navy Secretary Knox. The two met in New York just before the colonel departed this time, and it was believed in official circles that the ex-commander of the 69th was again acting at Mr. Knox's behest.

## Five Army Officers Follow

NEW YORK—Five Army officers are on the heels of Col. William J. Donovan, who left by Clipper from Baltimore on a secret mission abroad. The officers boarded a Clipper at New York bound for Lisbon.

Donovan flew incognito, as "Donald Williams." But the Army officers did not withhold their identities. They freely gave their names, but refused to say anything of their destination.

The officers included: Lt. Col. Vernon E. Prichard, Lt. Col. John C. Kennedy, Maj. Riley F. Ennis, Capt. Bruce C. Clark and Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser.

## New C.A. Regiment To Be Formed

The War Department announced this week that a powerful new Coast Artillery regiment—heretofore only on paper will be created at the Galveston, Tex. Replacement Center next February.

Tentative plans call for formation of the 54th C. A., equipped with 24 tractor-drawn guns of 155-mm caliber. The new unit, for which a cadre of men is now being organized from the 76th and 77th C. A. (AA) regiments at Ft. Bragg, N. C., ultimately will have around 1600 officers and men.

The Galveston Replacement Center is located near Ft. Crockett, historic CA base on Galveston Island.

## Selectee Rejections Low

FT. McPHERSON, Ga.—Only two of the 34 Selectees received here in the first consignment for this post were rejected for service due to physical exams. The men, all from Georgia, were inducted last week. Other groups were to follow from the II Corps Area, which is comprised of Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana.

## AC Construction

(Continued from Page 1)

completion.

Existing QM field organizations engaged on AC construction will be taken over by the Corps of Engineers, except in special instances where it may be decided to retain certain employees for other urgent duties. In general, commissioned personnel serving as Constructing QM's will not be transferred but will be reassigned to other QM construction activities as soon as the AC projects have been taken over by the Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers is a nationwide organization of fifty districts grouped into twelve divisions. This organization, which has carried on the improvement of the nation's harbors and waterways for over one hundred years, and in recent years has been in charge of the Federal flood control program, is ready to assume the additional responsibility of supervising construction at AC stations.

The Engineers propose to carry on the construction program by contract operations wherever practicable, and the contracts now in force under the direction of the QM General will, in each instance, be transferred to the District Engineer in whose area the work is located.

## Colorado Planning Home Guard Unit

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado's Governor hopes to have a Home Guard functioning before the 168th FA of the State National Guard leaves for training in January.

"Within a few days I shall confer with all interested individuals and agencies," commented Gov. Ralph L. Carr, "in connection with setting up the Home Guard." He said the main problem would be the expense of equipping and maintaining such an organization.

Although legislation has gone through Congress authorizing the setting up of Home Guard units in all the States, a bill is being urged that will provide Federal funds for equipping them. Gov. Carr indicated that Federal aid would be needed in Colorado.

Recently a group of young Denver aviators petitioned the Governor for recognition of an aviation unit to replace the 120th Observation Squadron of the National Guard. The Governor was inclined to be doubtful as to the wisdom of maintaining an aviation unit, however.

Although California passed a State act setting up its Home Guard, Gov. Carr said there was no need for state legislation to that end in Colorado. He said the state, however, would take steps to guard against any possibility that the Home Guard membership would not become liable to service in the armed forces of the United States.

## Reserve Officers to Foreign Posts

Reserve officers will be assigned to fill vacancies remaining after the assignment of Regular Army officers to troop units and installations in the United States and foreign service garrisons.

In making this announcement this week, the War Department stated that all such assignments would be subject to allotments to be announced later. No reserve officers will be ordered to foreign service until he has demonstrated by satisfactory performance of duty his suitability for such service.

Reserve officers will be required to indicate in writing their willingness to accept one year extensions of extended active duty and foreign service details in order to qualify for duty in overseas departments. This restriction will not be applicable to reserve officers assigned to organizations sent to foreign service. In the latter case, Reserve officers will be transferred with their organizations, regardless of whether or not they agree to serve an additional year at a foreign service station.

## Shelby Officers and Families Get Quarters at College

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Upward of 60 Camp Shelby officers and their families are to be housed in dormitory rooms at the Mississippi Women's College. Under leadership of the Shelby Cooperative Housing Association, the rooms were redecorated and made available to the officers' families.

The association will take over the dormitories, dining hall, hospital, swimming pool and tennis courts at the college right away. The property was rented to the organization by the college trustees under authority of the State Baptist Convention, which owns it. The school suspended operations after the 1939-40 session.

Officers of the cooperative are Col. D. R. Smith, president; Maj. W. O. Seaman, secretary-treasurer, and R. F. Bass, manager. Bass formerly was business manager of the college.

## Officer Changes at Benning

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Lt. Col. Harry F. Hazlett has been assigned to the 29th Inf. here and Col. Walter S. Fulton will replace the former as post Executive Officer. Col. Hazlett has served as Executive Officer here since his arrival a year ago. It is assumed he will become commanding officer of the 29th under the seniority rule.

## FA Unit Transferred

WASHINGTON—The 1st Battalion of the 16th F. A., except one battery, has been transferred from Ft. Meyer, Va., to Ft. Riley, Kan. Movement of the outfit, which has been stationed at Myer since 1922, will be by rail early next year.

The battalion is commanded by Maj. Peter P. Rodes. It will be redesignated as the 16th F. A. Battalion of the 2d Cavalry Division.

## Answers to Army Quiz

(Questions on Page 15)

1. Elevate his head.
2. Loosen clothing; apply ice packs; move patient to shade.
3. Keep patient awake; remove clothing.
4. Yes.
5. See that he does not injure himself.
6. a-False; b-False; c-True; d-False.
7. Yes.
8. Near the floor.
9. False.
10. No.

## Electrifies Company

FORT DIX, N. J.—One sergeant at this post doesn't trust the bugler. As a result, his company is up and about every morning right after reveille.

Sgt. Louis Gallo has all the tents of Headquarters Company, 174th Infantry, wired for sound. A push-button in his tent sets off the alarm, awaking 128 men of that unit simultaneously.

## Late War Department Announcements

The exteriors of all mobilization type buildings now constructed or being constructed on temporary basis under the present emergency program are to be painted cream-color with doors of warm gray. It is estimated that application of two coats of paint will require 14,000 gallons for a cantonment camp accommodating one square division of 20,000 men.

Bids for purchase of 732,332 gallons of cream paint and 106,480 gallons of gray paint to meet the requirements at 41 cantonments have been opened by the QM General. Largest order will be placed at Ft. Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., a total of 73,000 gallons being required there.

Due to the impending movement of troops from Fort Des Moines, Ia., to the VII Corps Area Training Center near Rolla, Mo., sufficient facilities will be available at Fort Des Moines for the establishment of a

700-man reception center at the station, and will make unnecessary building of a reception center at Rolla.

Approximately 36,000 acres of land are being leased as an Artillery Firing Range on Cumberland Plateau, ten miles south of Spencer, Tenn. The new range is about 37 miles northeast of Camp Peay, Tenn. Construction is involved.

The 80th and 81st School of Aviation and the 68th Air Base Group (School) will be permanently transferred from Moffett Field, Calif., to Stockton, Calif., as soon as possible. The three units have a strength of about 1,000 officers, enlisted flyers and enlisted men. Movement will be by rail and motor.

The field at Stockton is a branch of Moffett Field. Student flyers at the school sqns. will be given additional flying instruction at Stockton.

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